Newspapers and Magazines - 1926

Alabama.

Messenger
5-9-26
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

The Birmingham Truth

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CLIFFORD W. WHEELER ..... Editor
G. TALIFERRO ..... Managing Editor
W. H. HUNT
Industrial Editor and Special Advertising Representative

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Six Months	.90
Three Months	.50

OUR POLICY AND PROGRAM

1. To conduct a clean and constructive program for better social, economic and educational opportunities among colored people.
2. To advocate toleration of adverse Race conditions, but not "resignation" thereunto.
3. To assist in procuring a public tuberculosis institution for colored people somewhere in the State of Alabama.
4. To help interpret the meaning of "Race Ideals" in the colored business and professional world.
5. To emphasize the importance of "Cultural Development" among our clientele, who seem to have given money-making the unchallenged first place in their horoscope.
6. With enmity towards none, but fairness towards all, to tell the "Whole Truth" according to our best knowledge and belief.

Birmingham, Ala.
7-2-26

Newspapers - 1926

Arizona.

EDITORIALS

BETTER NEWS WRITING NEEDED

The Negro newspaper, both as to contents and arrangement, has of late been a subject of widespread interest and discussion. Certain improvements have been suggested and certain tendencies have been applauded, and no doubt there is reason to believe that we are taking this matter of journalism as seriously as we should.

We may be upon the threshold of a new era—an era in which the flower of Negro journalism will come into its full blown—but dependant upon that, however, are many things, and nothing is more striking as in need of elevation to a higher plane than the news writing side of newspaper production, for no other side has been more seriously neglected.

There are editors among us—hundreds of them—who can write editorials which would make Greeley and James Gordon Bennett "hang their heads in shame"—men who, by their editorials alone, can avert disaster, raise a neglected character to power and esteem, and turn the tide of public interest from its lowest ebb to its most virile expression. This they may do in their editorials—but their news articles present a far less inspiring spectacle.

The news columns of the average Negro newspaper are filled with stuff written with such a lack of proper style, technique and fundamentals that not only is the opportunity to interest, inform and entertain often hurled to the winds, but the practice itself bespeaks of stupidity, laziness and incompetence.

This may be because editors write the news themselves, instead of delegating a competent craftsman to do the work, and it takes a craftsman, by the way, to effectively do the work. No mere editor—with all respect for that imposing term—can do it without an accurate knowledge of fundamentals, or without constant practice to acquire the "touch" necessary to good news writing, however lofty his mode of expression, however wide his acquaintance with human nature, however mentally alert to perform the work.

News writing of today is a highly complicated and scientific mode of activity. There are certain prescribed ways to write certain news stories; certain definite devices and artifices to interest, arouse and hold. The reader demands that his attention be arrested, focussed and held simultaneously, and he is able to detect information and propaganda. Long-winded introductions to the vital facts which may interest him, the deliberate "entombment" of the significant fact beneath a waste of high-sounding words, reversed methods of presentation, and many other faults now current, earn his disgust. He demands that you be interesting, not that you preach to him. He wants news, not sermons—and his wants and expectations must be completely fulfilled.

They determine the influence which the newspaper will exert and the esteem in which it will be held, the support it will be given and the amount of "green literature" that will go into its coffers. The sooner this is learned and efforts are directed to bring about improvements, the sooner will Negro journalism approach the ideal predicted for it.

More efficient news gathering bureaus are needed among us; better craftsmen of news writing can be used on every hand; interest, appeal and personality can find room within our front page columns.

TUSCON, ARIZ., GETS A NEW RACE NEWSPAPER

Pacific Coast News Bureau

TUSCON, Ariz., Oct. 20 — The fast increasing Race population of the Pacific Southwest has made possible the introduction of another Race Journal the "Arizona Times" of this city. Edited by Louis J. Washington and managed by Chauncey Townsend formerly connected with the "Pacific Defender" and "California Eagle" of Los Angeles, the "Times" is filling a long felt want in representing the interests of the Race thruout Arizona.

The paper is a membr of five Press Associations, establishing what is probably a record for a new Journal.

Newspapers and Magazines - 1926

D.C.

WASHINGTON, D. C. POST
June 30, 1926

John Preston Davis New Literary Editor

John Preston Davis, 61 N street northwest, former Dunbar High school student, who as honor student at Bates college, Lewiston, Maine, has been awarded a fellowship at Harvard university, was called yesterday to New York as literary editor of the Crisis magazine, organ of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, to serve in the absence of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, now in Europe.

He specialized in journalism while in college, where he edited the Bates Student, was president of the debating council, and assistant to the professor of English. Dr. DuBois, whose place he fills, will lecture in Germany and Switzerland, meanwhile preparing a chapter on negro literature in the United States for the Encyclopedia Britannica.

New Newspaper

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The Empire of Abyssinia, whose sovereign is the Negua Negusti, or King of Kings, possesses but one newspaper. It is called Berhanena Salem, which means "light and peace," and has been published as a weekly for the last two years at Addis-Abeba. It is printed in the Amharic script, and each number bears the signature of the Emperor. Its contents comprise the inevitable "Chronique Scandaleuse," elaborate descriptions of court and church celebrations on the 150 holidays of the Abyssinian calendar, reports from the various provinces of the empire and, of course, all the imperial rescripts. To the rest of the world, the four-page journal seems to pay little attention. Possibly this is explained in part by the fact that all news from outside has to pass through the censorship of the Italian Embassy, which boasts of the only radio outfit in the realm.

Negro Press Demanding Recognition at Capital

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15.—Negro newspapers are demanding recognition in the press galleries of the Capitol and admission for a representative at the White House when statements are given out to the press.

Various Negro news gatherers have applied for admission to the press galleries, but no one has ever been admitted. To [illegible] a cor-

respondent of a local paper attended the twice-a-week conferences with the President, but was finally elbowed out.

Newspapers and Magazines—1926 Florida.

BOLTON CLIMBS LADDER

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 10.—Lemuel D. Bolton, who for the past three years has been editor of the Florida Sentinel, resigned last week to become editor of the colored department of the Jacksonville Journal, the white afternoon daily, succeeding the late Prof. W. I. Lewis. His resignation, which was not a surprise to many persons in this city, places him in a position of definite influence.

Bolton did much to build up the Florida Sentinel in the past three years. Since his connection the editorials have been widely quoted and they have been forceful, dealing with many of the injustices which are perpetrated upon Negroes in Florida.

As a sub-editor on a white daily he will not have the opportunity to shape the editorial policy, but the management of the Journal has expressed a willingness to stand behind him in his efforts to better the condition of Negroes in Jacksonville and Florida.

Newspapers and Magazines—1926 France.

By F. L. M.

THE latest addition to the Paris journalistic field is a paper called La Voix des Nègres, which is published every two weeks by negro inhabitants.

OCT 23 1926

Paper For Negroes Appears At Ocala

OCALA, Oct. 23.—The "Beacon Light", a weekly newspaper for negroes, made its appearance here last week under the editorship of John B. Henderson. While designed primarily for circulation among the negroes of Central Florida Henderson plans to issue a publication of interest to members of the race throughout the state. The Beacon will carry the International Sunday School lesson each week and will devote a great deal of its space to agricultural matters.

Newspapers and Magazines—1926 General.

A Brazilian Writer Advises Negro Editors

Editor of The New York Age:

It is high time that the colored American press should get down to serious business and make itself felt and read by all races and classes. It has a noble cause to defend and splendid grounds to work upon. The great sufferings, disadvantages of the colored race, compared with other people in the U. S. A., with the unequaled opportunities so easily afforded to all but the Negro citizenry, would always make a truly pathetic and interesting story when well compared and presented.

And the cases are so numerous and varied that fresh and important citations could be correctly made every day in the week all the year round.

The editors and publishers should not think that their race, in the eyes of God, nor in the science, equity upon which the Washington, or U. S. government was founded, is any whit inferior or superior to other citizens. And thus the conditions, opportunities and sufferings should be mathematically compared with the best or worst in the land, just as the case may be.

When a colored person is refused a right, or in any way abused, the case should be treated as exemplary of what American citizens have to suffer so unnecessarily. Plead for better and more equitable standards for the American populace, and especially for the citizens of the country. Plead for better conditions for all and an impartial unequivocal division. And the colored press should bring all of the special unhappiness of colored people to the light, and compare them with the very excellent condition of certain other people in the country. Once in a while it would be good to cite cases of suffering which certain whites and colored people both are unnecessarily subjected to.

And if the argument is treated broadly and profoundly, without any sign of partiality, everybody will read it. I shoud never publish a work for one class or color, race or religion, to read in a country like the U. S. A. But my enemies would read my publications with as much anxiety as my friends, because I would strike with such force that they would need to read it for their own safety. But I would always give the straightest and best news possible about the colored people pertaining to and compared with all people's conditions. Let a white person buy a colored man's paper and read it, and with the exception of deaths, marriages, ball games, church meetings, benevolent societies, etc., he will learn no more about colored people than what was known from white papers.

The duty of the colored press is to publish the disadvantages of the masses of colored people, by citing the individual cases in the different walks of life all over the country and protesting against the manners of the white press for not exposing such evils. This is what makes a paper read.

L. S. MOORE.

Bahia, Brazil.

THE NEGRO PRESS

The June number of the **American Mercury** contains a ten page story about the Negro press of the country by Eugene Gordon, literary editor of the Boston Post, and a Harvard University graduate. Mr. Gordon seems to have spent considerable time surveying with detail the press of the race.

Since Mr. Gordon has never had any but editorial experience with any publication, and since that experience has been confined to a comparatively few years on the staff of a daily newspaper with a well established organization and years of tradition to guide its every activity, he is without the background of knowledge concerning the Negro press and its problems or purposes to make an adequate analysis of its worth. That is Mr. Gordon's misfortune rather than his fault.

Some of his conclusions would be much more acceptable if he knew more of his subject. His manner of handling the subject would have been a more kindly one, and fewer antagonisms would have been aroused had he been more intimately informed upon the matters he discusses.

However, there is this to Mr. Gordon's credit; he has brought to the attention of the white press and the public at large the fact that there is a Negro press and that it is an important part of the life of twelve millions of people.

Mayhap some of these who control the merchandising of salable products will recognize through his story the tremendous market that the readers of this race constitute. No reader of a magazine of the type of the **American Mercury** is so lacking in intelligence as not to appreciate the confidence that the race group reposes in its journals. Few can fail to appreciate that a public that sustain, according to Gordon's story, two hundred and twenty-two publications, with fourteen of the first class, must be a market that will absorb many millions of dollars worth of commodities annually.

Though the Negro editors may reject Mr. Gordon's conclusions and may smart under his animadversions, he may have unconsciously performed a greater service for them than he anticipated when his story was submitted to the magazine that published it.

At any rate the Negro press is better known for his having written.

A Worthless Analysis

Philadelphia Public Journal

Every a Boston newspaper man publishes in "Opportunity" what he is pleased to term an "Analytical Valuation of Twelve Outstanding Papers."

We do not know what training this newspaper analyst has had that entitles his conclusions to be valued as those of an authority. However this may be, we rise to disagree with him in his estimate of the outstanding newspapers. We wish to observe first of all that a writer—one who simply writes for a newspaper—has little opportunity to know very much about the "makeup" of a paper. Unless he has made a paper himself he cannot speak with authority on this subject.

Mr. Gordon rated these twelve newspapers according to news value, editorial value, excellence of features and according to excellence of makeup which he terms as "general appearance." This latter definition is a misnomer, for a newspaper may have a fine general appearance and yet violate many of the fundamental rules of makeup. For instance, if news articles which could not by any stretch of the imagination be classed as first page "stuff," and which rightfully belong on the inside pages, are placed on the front page, no matter how good in general appearance they may be, they constitute bad "makeup."

The analyst in "Opportunity" rates our leading twelve papers as follows: 1, Afro-American; 2, Chicago Defender; 3, Amsterdam News; 4, Pittsburgh Courier; 5, Philadelphia Tribune; 6, Norfolk Journal and Guide; 7, St. Louis Argus; 8, Chicago Whip; 9, Savannah Tribune; 10, New York Age; 11, Pittsburgh American; 12, Kansas City Call.

He arrives at his appraisal of each paper in this manner: No. 1, Afro-American: News 48 per cent, editorials 15 per cent, features 1 per cent, makeup 5 per cent, and so with each paper.

Now, the well informed will readily concede the Afro-American first place when it comes to news. We have no hesitancy in saying that it carries more news than any of our weeklies, yet he rates the Afro in news 48 per cent, and the Defender [illegible] per cent, with 46 per cent for the Pittsburgh Courier. Many will dispute our rightfully so, this rating is [illegible]. Now as to editorials. The Afro is rated 15 per cent, Defender [illegible] per cent, Amsterdam News 18 per cent, Courier 12 per cent, Philadelphia Tribune 9.5 per cent, Norfolk Journal and Guide 7 per cent.

The Afro makes very little pretense editorially and clearly does not outclass the Chicago Whip in this respect. Editor Bibbs' forceful editorials have attracted so much attention that a 6 per cent rating is positively ridiculous, and the same applies to the 9.5 per cent rating given our contemporary, the Philadelphia Tribune. The editorials of Editor Rhodes, we think, rank with those given the highest percentage by our so-called analyst, while no one will contend that the excellent editorials of the Norfolk Journal and Guide deserve a lower rating than those of the Amsterdam News.

But the most glaring fault is to be found with Mr. Gordon's rating according to makeup. In this respect the Afro is given 5 per cent. No fault can be found here, but when he accords the Courier and the Defender 3 per cent while the Tribune is rated 8 per cent, we simply throw up our hands. Even the antiquated New York Age is given 3 per cent and the St. Louis Argus 9 per cent when—but what's the use?

When we are told that this expert (?) accords first and second places to the Savannah Tribune and the St. Louis Argus for makeup we simply declare that his whole analysis is worthless.

From the foregoing it is plainly evident that "Opportunity" and the Press and the Public are being imposed upon by the presumptions of this newspaper analyst.

NEGRO PRESS MENCKENIZED.

When H. L. Mencken went to Boston a month or so ago and, standing on the historic Common, sold a copy of his magazine to an agent of the Watch and Ward Society, for which he was arrested on the charge of vending immoral literature, though discharged in court, no one could anticipate the aftermath of this revolutionary episode. In addition to the free newspaper advertising given the intrepid editor, the June American Mercury contains an article by a real Boston newspaperman on the Negro Press, done in the best of Menckenese, the writer being Eugene Gordon, who has manifested a facile acquaintance with his subject.

Mr. Gordon has earned the reputation of being a severe but conscientious critic of Negro newspapers, through his articles which appeared some months ago in Opportunity. His seemingly arbitrary conclusions as to merits of outstanding papers of this group were founded upon a system ingeniously devised to weigh their merits and demerits in the way of news value, editorial value, excellence of features, and make-up. The result of his ratings, while disappointing to the majority of those rated (or berated), were deserving of study by all those interested in the development of worthwhile newspapers.

Mr. Gordon's newspaper experience began on the Boston Post, in 1919, he having received his academic training at Howard University. He also had experience in editing copy on the Post and has had charge of that paper's short story contest since 1920. He has also done special work at Boston University in journalism and English literature. His qualifications for his task of rating Negro newspapers would therefore appear to be sufficient to entitle his conclusions to respectful hearing, if not to entire acceptance.

But it is as adapter and follower of the Menckenese manner that Mr. Gordon is most enjoyable and contributes most largely to the merriment of his readers. He begins his review of the Negro Press with the time honored example of Freedom's Journal although he omits to mention the name of John Russworm as its editor. He sums up the 220 journals, more or less, published in thirty-six States and the District of Columbia and read by five million people weekly, as marked by "yellowness," flaunted as a badge of progress. He quotes headlines from the Chicago Defender and Whip and the Pittsburgh Courier to justify his criticism. One of his other comments, which does not appear to be so well fortified, is that "the Negro press, of late, has become brazenly irreligious." Sports and theatres are defined as the Siamese twins of Negro journalism and ample credit is given to individual writers and papers for these departments.

Mr. Gordon asserts that the race press does not contribute to the aid and comfort of the criminal by suppressing intelligence of his misdeeds, but "most of its papers display the dirt generously and in the open." Work for social improvement is declared to have lacked organization and system. We quote him as follows:

> The Age, in its campaign for improved housing conditions; the Amsterdam News, in its fight to compel the employment of colored young men and women in Harlem stores; the Boston Chronicle, in its struggle in behalf of the benighted of the South End and Roxbury for adequate social centres; and the Defender, in its continuous battle with sloven unwashed hosts from Southern plantations; these are examples of progressive papers and the contributions they are making to the social betterment of their readers.

But it is in his comments on personalities of the editors of the Negro Press that Mr. Gordon is most redolent and unctuous in his application of the Menkenese touch. We give a few examples:

Trotter was born in Boston and got from Harvard both the A. B. and A. M. But there is nothing in the eight pages of the Guardian to indicate the fact. It is one of the most poorly written Negro sheets in America.

Another editor who bears a reputation independently of his paper is Ben Jeff Davis of Atlanta. Jealous contemporaries whisper that the square-jawed Atlantan's feet rattle like dry bones in Lincoln Johnson's shoes, but in his Atlanta Independent Davis brands this a base lie.

There is no doubt that the Chicago Defender is a remarkable phenomenon in American journalism, without reference to color or class. Its founder is one of those persons who may look to the casual observer like a nondescript nobody, and yet be a man of brains and accomplishment. He is Robert S. Abbott. Essentially a newspaper man, he has made of the Windy City sheet a paper which so closely resembles in certain particulars Hearst's wellknown rags, that his jealous contemporaries still hint that Hearst is the real owner. That Abbott never denies the rumor is proof of his self-assurance.

Carl Murphy grew up with the Afro-American (Baltimore). When his father, old John Murphy, died not long since, Carl came, fresh from college and a year's travel in Germany to carry on. A studious, cultured man of thirty six, with horn rim glasses shielding unusually large and brilliant eyes, Murphy, too, is essentially the newspaper man. He is ingenious in his methods and an excellent editorial writer.

The New York Age is the ancient harridan of black newspaperdom, and Fred R. Moore is her old man. He has lived with and been faithful to her for nineteen years. She is a fine brain in a somewhat passe body.

Mr. Gordon has painted the Negro Press with a broad Menckenese touch, setting forth some pertinent facts with telling force and accounting the account by the spice of personalities, not unmixed with malice. The arrest of Mencken on Boston Common should have its sequel in a complimentary testimonial to Gordon from the editors of the Negro Press, whom he has held up to good-natured derision and scorn. Even "the ancient harridan" might join in such a movement, if the testimonial could be devised to assume an appropriate form, say a cap and bells, or a parti-colored doublet. For Mr. Gordon's use of an obscene Elizabethan epithet can only be accounted for on the ground that he was wearing the motley to accent his mentality. The style of Mencken does not fit his proportions

Newspapers - 1926 General.

THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

One of the fundamentals of this government is freedom of speech, which carries with it the freedom of the press.

Of course neither individual or newspaper can libel people, or maliciously and falsely speak of them. Neither can foment treason, or dampen patriotism or attack the government with intents or purposes of anarchy. Neither can incite to uprising against the government or purposely fan the fires of class hatred.

Louisville News 5-1-26

But granting all that the press has a wide latitude in which to express itself.

What the layman may think is libelous, etc., is often far, very far from being so. Because the average layman thinks if his name is mispelled he has grounds for a suit.

Louisville

White papers may play up in the biggest, boldest type alleged crimes of Negros, and in such a manner as to lead the honest belief they are trying t ostart race friction in a community. Atlanta and Omaha are two conspicuous examples in which certain papers deliberately and maliciously did that thing.

That Louisville has missed is either a miracle or due to the sound basic common sense of both races. But the white press gets by with murder. Yet when the Negro paper speaks out for justice and fair dealing for the race it reprsents, it becomes inflammatory, incendiary and every other ugly thing.

People, white and colored, read the daily papers for current news, for the daily happenings of the world.

Weekly papers, white and colored, are organs of some racial groups or fraternities, churches, institutions, movments and causes. They are by their very nature propagandists. To speak for the race or thing they represnt is the real reason for their existence. To boost that race, to inspire that race or organization, to defend them, to interpret them. That is the only excuse or reason for the weekly paper, whether Negro, Jewish, Irish, German, Methodist, Catholic or what not.

If the Louisville News did not try to speak for the Negro, protest against injustice to him, fight for him it would have no reason to exist. That is what it tries to do. It may speak hotly and bitterly but it always observes the proprieties and the law. It has a certain freedom and knows just how far to go.

Dean Of Race Journalism Sees Remarkable Growth In Last Half Century, He Says

"Has Taken Place of Negro Preacher and Approximates Best Examples of White Press."

Courier 11-13-21 Pittsburg

By Floyd J. Calvin

(Below follows an exclusive interview granted The Pittsburgh Courier by Mr. Fortune in his office as Editor of The Negro World in New York City.)

"The Negro Press approximates the best examples of the white papers in its news and editorial policies, for which it is to be commended.

"The Negro Press will never attain to its full measure until it commands the general advertising in the communities in which it is published. This means the economic development of the race along its own lines with business enterprises managed and supported by ourselves. These are growing by leaps and bounds, and if we continue to develop in the future as we have in the past, the demands will be greater among white merchants for our patronage.

"The mechanical development of our press has been marvelous. Even when we don't own our own plants, the fact we have developed editors able to put out papers that look like The Pittsburgh Courier, The Philadelphia Tribune, The Chicago Defender, The Journal and Guide and the Afro-American, shows our progress has been wonderful. These papers compare favorably in physical appearance with any white papers printed in their respective communities.

"I think the Negro Press has a most glorious future and holds a commanding place in Negro life. In fact, the Negro Press has taken the place of the Negro preacher, and is bound to grow in strength as it grows in material and mental growth. Judging from a viewpoint of 50 years, I can see these things very plainly.

"One of the most remarkable things about the growth and development of the Negro Press has been the local influence it has acquired. It is difficult to estimate the local influence of such papers as the East Tennessee News. Tampa Bulletin, Birmingham Reporter, Savannah Tribune, Florida Sentinel, The Houston Informer, Dallas Express and the Atlanta Independent. They speak out bravely and lead the people as they should."

Thus spoke T. Thomas Fortune, veteran editor, and now generally accepted as the dean of Negro journalism. Mr. Fortune passed his 70th birthday on Oct. 3, last, and has been an editor for 47 years. He piloted the New York Age from 1879 to 1907, founded the National Afro-American League in 1890, out of which later came other national organizations, was associated intimately with Booker T. Washington for 18 years, was at one time leader-writer and associate editor on the New York Sun and spent a year in the Phillippine on a roving commission under President Roosevelt. During his career Booker T. Washington and Frederick Douglass were contributors to his columns, while the now famous Dr. W. E. B. DuBois acted as newsboy for his papers while attending public school at Great Barrington, Mass. In his time Mr. Fortune knew intimately Blanche K. Bruce, the late Judge Robert H. Terrell, Richard Theodore Greener, W. A. Pledger, Norris Wright Cuney, Mifflin W. Gibbs, Fred. Douglass and B. T. Washington.

It was because of Mr. Fortune's wide and rich experience that the Courier representative called on him and asked him to tell his story.

Timothy Fortune was born at Marianna, Jackson County, Fla., Oct. 3, 1856—the year of the Dred Scott decision. He is a curious mixture of three races, and attributes his fiery temperament to the warring of these different bloods within him. "I believe the fact that I am made of so many different bloods is the reason I have never been right," he says. He is Indian, Irish, Jewish, Anglo-Saxon and Negro. His mother was Sarah Jane Bush. His maternal grandmother was Rachel Allen, born in Richmond, Va., and sold to Florida. She came from the white Bushes and Allens, of the upper classes of Virginia. Edgar Allen Poe is said to be a descendant from a branch of the same family.

On his father's side Mr. Fortune's race mixture is even more strange and romantic. He is the son of Emanuel Fortune and his paternal grandfather was Thomas Fortune, "a reckless Irishman who had children scattered from Virginia to Florida." Thomas was killed in Florida and his grandson gives the version of how he met his death. It is said Thomas stole Oceola, the famous Indian chief's wife, Docia, in East Florida and took her to Marianna, in West Florida. They had three children, two daughters and a son, the son being Emanuel, Mr. Fortune's father. After a long search, lasting years, Oceola found his wife in Jackson county with the Irishman. He shot and killed the white man as his revenge. It was about that time that General Jackson, with Federal troops, made his drive on Oceola, so he did not take his wife back to East Florida. She later married John Pope, half Seminole and half Negro, by whom she had four children. On his father's side, Mr. Fortune says, he is connected with the Thomas Fortune Ryans, who originally came from Virginia, but made their name in New York. Mr. Fortune says the Ryans attempted to question him in 1887 about his family, thinking he was connected by blood with them, but at the time he would have nothing to do with them. He says they admitted to him one of the Fortune brothers dropped out of their family and they never knew what became of him. Mr. Fortune says he was Thomas Fortune, who left Virginia for Florida and became his grandfather.

In 1866, two soldiers, Davenport and Smith, opened a Freedman's Bureau School at Marianna in an A. M. E. Church. It was this school Mr. Fortune attended until his family was driven out by hostile whites. He was a Sunday School Superintendent at 12, being the only colored boy around who could read and write.

Emanuel Fortune, father of Timothy, never knew the actual heel of slavery. He ran a tannery, and shoe and boot store. After the war he called on the white loyalists to help organize the state government and adopt a constitution. They refused. So he called a convention and initiated the adoption of the constitution which is still in force in Florida. He was a member of the first five sessions of the new legislature, while Timothy was a page in the Senate at Tallahassee. The Ku Klux Klan became so menacing that Emanuel Fortune's white friends told him they did not think it safe for him to remain, so chiefly on account of his children, the family moved to Jacksonville, sacrificing practically all their land and stock, etc. On reaching Jacksonville the elder Fortune was made a commissioner of Duvall County, but soon after the legislature created the city of Jacksonville and Emanuel persuaded Gen. Edw. Hopkins to run for Mayor on a ticket with him as candidate for City Marshall. The ticket was elected and this order prevailed until the Negro was eliminated from politics in Florida.

When Timothy reached Jacksonville his family was so reduced he had to begin work. It was here that he got his first taste of journalism by delivering daily 300 copies of the Jacksonville Courier after school. Later he got into the post office as office boy and worked up to a dispatcher of mail. In 1873, he was made a mail route agent for one year after which he was persuaded to go to Washington and enter Howard. On reaching Washington he found he found he didn't have enough money for his schooling, so his congressman got him a job as Special Customs agent in the District of Delaware, where he remained a year, after which he spent two half-years in Howard and one-half year in the law department. During his period of studying law he worked on the "Peoples Advocate" (in 1875) of which Prof. John W. Cromwell was editor and owner. In 1876, he married Caroline Caraway Smiley, of Jacksonville, and reurned to that city to teach school for two years.

During his first days in Jacksonville on The Courier before going to Washington, Mr. Fortune had met W. W. Sampson, a colored printer on the Jacksonville Daily Union. During his absence in Washington this printer had gone to New York and worked at his trade on the

"Daily Witness." Early in 1879 Sampson began urging his old friend to come to New York and try his luck. Mr. Fortune decided to do so, and brought his family. This was his first introduction to New York and he was successful in getting a job on "The Witness" along with Sampson as printer.

In the same year a colored man named George Parker was having difficulty with a paper called "Rumor" and appealed to Mr. Fortune and Mr. Sampson to help him out. They hired a loft in Liberty street and moved the printing effects there. After several issues Mr. Fortune changed the name to "The Globe," which was really the beginning of the present New York Age. Both continued their regular jobs during the day and set up The Globe at night. Finally, finding the circulation of The Globe growing (the colored population of New York at that time was about 30,000) Mr. Fortune left the "Witness" altogether and devoted all of his time to The Globe. About this time he called himself T. Thomas Fortune, by which he has been known ever since.

The Globe later changed to The Freeman, and from the Freeman it changed to The Age. (Sampson died three years ago in Boston where he was working as a printer on The Boston Globe.) In 1907, The Age was bought by Fred R. Moore. From its beginning to that time it had been owned intermittently by Geo. Parker, William B. Derrick, W. W. Sampson, Mr. Fortune and J. B. Peterson. Mr. Fortune retired on account of bad health.

Memorable fights conducted by Mr. Fortune in his paper were:

1. Fought separate school system in New York. Fortune mobbed twice.

2. Agitated for colored regiment with colored officers, out of which came the 15th New York, or the 369th Infantry.

3. Helped organize the United Colored Democracy because he thought a division of the vote a good thing.

4. Helped organize the Catholic movement among colored New Yorkers. Appeared at several Catholic rallies.

5. Always more independent than partisan in politics. Supported Cleveland for good record. Opposed Blaine for opposing Force Bill.

On Jan. 15, 1890, Mr. Fortune organized the National Afro-American Ieague in Chicago. Although this organization itself soon died, from it came ideas which developed into the National Medical Association, the National Negro Press Association, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the Negro Business League. The name of the Baltimore Afro-American was taken from the Fortune movement. Dr. DuBois sold Mr. Fortune's papers while a school boy in Great Barrington, Mass., and contributed while a student at Fisk and also while he was studying in Germany.

Mr. Fortune's permanent literary works include a pamphlet on "The Negro in Politics," a volume entitled "Black and White," one of the first studies in the social and economic life of the Negro published in 1884, and "Dreams of Life," a volume of verse. In 1900, he went to the Phillippines on a mission for President Roosevelt, to ascertain conditions to see if they were favorable to colonizing dissatisfied Negroes in the U. S. While abroad he visited Japan and China.

During his career on the New York Sun (1887) Mr. Fortune was associate editor and leader writer under Editor Amos J. Cummings, one of Horace Greely's most brilliant students, and Charles A. Dana and had the privilege of contributing to all departments of both the morning and evening editions during the life of Mr. Dana.

After retiring from The Age in 1907, Mr. Fortune was ill for a long time, after which he did special work for the Philadelphia Tribune under the late Chris J. Perry, who was contributing editor to the Journal and Guide and special writer for the Amsterdam News under the late Edward Warren. For the past four years he has been chief editor of the Garvey publications.

Of his five children, three died in infancy. He has one son, Dr. Frederick W. Fortune, a successful physician, who is connected with the Mercy Hospital at Philadelphia, and a daughter, Mrs. Jessie Fortune Bowser, a public school teacher in New York City and wife of the distinguished Aubrey Bowser, Harvard man, teacher and author.

Of Frederick Douglass, Mr. Fortune says: "I began journalism in New York City in 1879 and from the very beginning I had the active sympathy and support of Mr. Douglass and the cordial relations between us existed until his death, Feb. 20, 1895. The life and works of Frederick Douglass should be in the home of every Afro-American, as the Nation has produced no higher and cleaner type of man and the Race could have no higher and cleaner example as 'guide, philosopher and friend.'"

Mr. Fortune spends most of his time at his winter home, 25 Lamberton street, Trenton, N. J.

Newspapers and Magazines—1926

General.

North Side News
Bronx—N Y
NOV 4 1926

THE NEGRO PRESS

An article containing much information about "The Negro Press" of America is contributed by Eugene Gordon to the American Mercury. The section most interesting to the average reader deals with the politics of the Negro journalists. We read that, although there is no Negro paper in this country "which is not soul and body the slave of the Republican Party," the observer "will notice an almost universal discontent with the Coolidge regime." The Chicago Defender is quoted as complaining that "before election Mr. Coolidge was as eloquent as Mr. Bryan," but "since his election he has forgotten (the Negro) more completely than any person who preceded him into the White House." The Defender demands "the appointment of a member of the race to the President's Cabinet," but in response, Prof. Kelly Miller, a syndicated columnist, says "the audacity of the proposition startles us with a sudden shock," and adds: "We have seen the Jew and the Catholic invited to sit around the Cabinet table as members of the President's official family, but the suggestion of a Negro's being invited seems ridiculous even to the Negro himself." Prof. Miller explains that he regards the suggestion as absurd" only because the Negro plays no controlling role in the political drama."

How can he if, as Mr. Gordon finds, all his papers are the "slaves" of a single party? When a single political party has reason to regard the voters of a race as its inherited and secure property, it naturally thinks little about political reward. Referring to a White House message the Washington Eagle complains that "it is impossible for any colored man to understand what the President is trying to say about the Negro—if he has said anything." The Baltimore Afro-American recognizes that "we can become important factors only in combinations and alignments," but disgustedly adds that "of course our pie-counter politicians will not meditate much on this when the G. O. P. gives the word." Apparently small slices of "pie" for a few politicians are sufficient to keep the Negro vote solid. But perhaps there is a further check upon bold "combinations and alignments," for Mr. Gordon notes that "not many of the colored editors show much journalistic skill."

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Newspapers and Magazines - 1926

Georgia.

Nehemiah's Trumpeter

Official Organ of the Industrial Workers of Nehemiah and The Independent Pilgrim Union.
Published Monthly

Entered as Mail Matter of the Second Class in the Postoffice at Dawson, Ga., under Act of March 3, 1879.
Authorized August 22, 1924.

REV. F. M. JOHNSON, S. G. A., Editor
P. O. Box 511, Office 232 Seventh Street, Dawson, Georgia

Advertising Rates on Application

Subscription Rates, 75c per Year

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THE MOREHOUSE JOURNAL OF SCIENCE

The Morehouse Journal of Science, published quarterly, is among the latest scietific journal ever published by a Negro college in the United States.

Professor Burwell T. Harvey, B. S. Colgate University, the efficient head of the department of Science in Morehouse College, is editor in chief: and Profs. E. E. Just, biology, Howard University, Washington, D. C.: S. M. Nabrit, blology, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga: T. W. Talley, chemistry, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn: C. B. Dansby, chemistry, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga: Edgar H. Webster, phsics and georgraphy, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.: C. H. Wardlaw, geology and botany, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.: J. H. Robinson, physics, Morehouse College, Atlanta Ga Dr. G. W. Carver, department of Research and Experiment station, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama: Dean Mhor, industriay chemistry, Wilberforce University, Wilberforce Ohio: E. B. Jones, department of science, Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri, are associate editors.

The publication has the strong endorsement of the leading schools for Negroes in tthe country, and the Department of Education of Georgia gives its approval in the following words fromProf. E. A. Pound, director of Division of Certification: "Kindly permit me to thank you for a copy of the Morehouse Journal of Science. It is a very creditable issue and I wish to congratulate you upon it. Assuring you of my appreciation of the general makeup o the magazine I am very truly E. A. Pound."

The objectives sought by tthe Journal are best expressed by Prof. Harvey himself. He states them as follows

1 To bring to the teachers of science in Negro schools articles on methods of instructions, objectives and curriculum organization in both secondary schools and colleges.

2 To publish articles by the profession, giving publicity to individual ideas, methods, etc., of interest and mutual helpfulness.

3 To act as a clearing house in the attempt to standardize courses in science in the different denominationa' and public secondary schools as to aims, content and evaluation, in order to facilitate transfer and entrance upon standard college courses.

4 To point out and emphasize the practical applications of the theories of science.

5 To record the acheivements of Negroes in the field of science as historical data for the purpose of inspiration.

6 To publish unbaised and critical book reviews..

7 To abstract articles of interest appearing in the line,gradually making such improvements and additions as may reccommend themselves from time to time.

Morehouse College has one of the most perfectly organized and thoroughly equipped scientific departments of any Negro College in the country, and much of its efficiency is due to the progressive views of Prof. Harvey.

Nehemiah's Trumpeter

The Independent Pilgrim Union.
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Prof. E. J. Mathews, M. S. C. B.

Columbus, Ga. Enquirer-Sun

OCT 13 1926

"MOST SIGNIFICANT OF THIS YEAR'S AWARDS"

(From Providence, R. I., News.)

The most signifient of this year's Pulitzer awards for distinction in journalism and letters is that made to the Columbus, Georgia, ENQUIRER-SUN "for the service which it has rendered in its brave and energetic fight against the Ku Klux Klan; against the enactment of a law barring the teaching of evolution; against dishonest and incompetent public officials and for justice to the Negro and against lynching."

When a newspaper in the state where the Klan was born goes out fearlessly to attack the hooded organization, it deserves any award that may be made to it. The editor of this conspicuous paper is Julian Harris, son of the creator of Uncle Remus. But not all the credit for his achievement goes to him. His courage is matched by that of his wife who is herself a forcible writer. In vain did the Klan try to intimidate these two patriots. Not all the parades of all the night-shirted gentry in Georgia could force them to moderate the brave attitude they took in their editoria and news colum

Valdosta, Ga. Times

OCT 30 1926

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Newspapers-1926

Illinois.

Defender to Close Local Office

Announcement was made this week that The Chicago Defender will discontinue its local branch office here, February 1st, which it has maintained for the past four years. The circulation of the Defender will be handled in Washington by the District News Agency (white.)

The office here at one time had a manager and several assistants, but during the past year, this have been reduced to just one person.

This wave of retrenchment on the part of the Defender's management is not local in any wise as the branch office in New York City will also be closed and all employees dismissed. As in Washington, the papers will be distributed in New York by a white agency.

Washington Bulletin 1-29-26

Washington, D.C.

Defender to Close New York Office

All Employees Here Notified Services Are No Longer Required

The Chicago "Defender" will close its New York office, located at 2388 Seventh avenue, February 1, according to information reaching The Amsterdam News. The office here has also been headquarters of the eastern district. This, too, has been abolished, it is said.

Members of the staff and employees involved, all of whom, it is understood, have been notified that their services are no longer required, are: James Le Count Chestnut, eastern district manager; William White, manager New York office; Archie Morgan, news editor; Albert P. Mordecai, circulation manager; Ruth Whitehurst and Jennie Hemmell, office assistants. No reasons have been given out for the changes. The "Defender" has maintained an office here for the past ten years.

The distribution has been taken over by the Interborough News Company and the Newark Distributing Company.

Amsterdam News 1-27-26

New York, N.Y.

NEWSPAPER MEN TO MEET IN CHICAGO

SECOND WEEK IN FEBRUARY, 1927 IS THE DATE NAMED

Members of the fourth estate will gather in the annual Convention of Negro Newspapers and Publishings in Chicago, Ill., the second week in February. The official call is to be issued within a fortnight by the Hon. B. J. Davis, the President, and editor of The Atlanta Independent, signed by Mr. J. E. Mitchell, chairman of the executive committee, at St Louis, Mo. It was learned in the circular the corresponding secretary, that the sessions this year will be held at the Vincennes Hotel located at 36th Street and Vincennes Avenue and that Mrs. Barnett Lewis, the proprietress, had made arrangements for the holding of the sessions right in the hotel building enabling the members of the group to be domiciled in the hotel, attend the meetings, secure their meals and have all the modern conveniences of a big city life without going out into the weather.

Globe 1-29-26

Chicago, Ill.

This meeting, coming so close upon the Philadelphia meeting is explained by the secretary in this way: He said that the regular annual meeting were set for the second week in February, and that the meeting in August was simply a delayed meeting from last February. It was called at that time so that the members of the Newspaper Association could visit Philadelphia during the Sesqui-Centennial.

Plans are being made for the largest attendance that the newspaper men have had in years, and Chicago is making unusual preparations to entertain the men and women who make up the organization. The local membership in Chicago will be assisted by the business and professional men of the Windy City in their entertainment.

Newspapers and Magazines - 1926

Indiana.

WEEK'S BEST EDITORIAL

THE HANDWRITING ON THE WALL

(Washington Tribune)

The announcement from Indianapolis last week that the Indianapolis Freeman had ceased publication, coming as it does on the heels of the failure of the Pittsburgh American and the recent retrenchment policy of the Chicago Defender may be the handwriting on the wall for Negro publishers everywhere.

The Freeman was one of the oldest Negro journals published. By virtue of its pioneering it built up a great national even international circulation.

However, the changing times have increased the number of Negro papers from a measley few to over two hundred weekly papers and magazines. The man in "Wampus Springs" today does not have to send a thousand miles or more for a paper giving him the news of the week. He now gets all the important happenings in his own community's paper.

This change from national to local papers on the part of the reading public is a natural sequence of the growing desire for Negro news by Negroes in every community. This desire has been greatly accelerated by the increasing number of Negro businesses and the rapidly increasing real estate holdings of the race.

As the Negroes' problems grow, more and more he feels the need and necessity of representative local papers. When the Wampus Springs Citizens Association starts its fight against the G. I. P. Department Store because of its segregation policy, the Chicago or New York weeklies cannot give the space it desires and must have in order to wage a successful contest, because these cities are too far away, and then, too, their circulation is too general for them to give a column or more each week to Wampus Springs affairs. Therefore, the Wampus Springs citizens are impelled to start a paper of their own to meet local needs and demands, and the Wampus Springs citizens are just like thousands of others throughout the United States. This change from the national to the local paper is the natural order of things and has been going on for the past six years. It is becoming more pronounced each year.

A few years ago an eight-page paper was the aim and aspiration of nearly every Negro editor. Now there are over a dozen who turn out weekly papers ranging from ten to twenty pages.

The Negro press is growing, growing bigger and better and growing more local. In this growth, there must necessarily be some breaking up here and consolidating there. These are but natural signs of growth and development. There have been fewer failures among Negro newspapers than in almost any other business activity the race is engaged in.

The problem of full recognition by national and local advertisers must be worked out as well as the problem of circulation. Negro papers must have more readers and must collect for those they have.

These problems can only be worked out by the newspaper men themselves coming together and discussing them and exchanging ideas. The Negro press must rid itself of the many professional leeches (free publicity seekers) who are now sucking the life blood out of numbers of papers. The quality of news must be raised and better methods of obtaining and disseminating it must be worked out. Advertising rates must be standardized. Waste in production must be eliminated. Ethics among the profession must be observed. The public's respect and confidence must be won and retained.

OLDEST RACE WEEKLY SUSPENDS PUBLICATION

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 10—The Indianapolis Freeman, one of the oldest publications in the race, and for many years the most widely read, has suspended publication here, and entered a plea of voluntary bankruptcy. The petition was filed by the well known editor George L. Knox, president of the Freeman Publishing Co., who named as his chief asset the publishing company valued at only $500. Other assets, including personal holdings and a small piece of property under mortgage to the Railroad Men's Building and Loan Association, representing $200. Debts were listed at $6,000.

Newspapers and Magazines—1926. I.

Kentucky

PERSECUTION IN OLD KENTUCKY

We usually think of Kentucky as one of the freer Southern states; a state where the Negro population enjoys in a larger measure the rights supposedly given them by the Federal Constitution. Of course, as elsewhere in the South, a Negro is occasionally lynched or given a brief farcical trial when the charge is "the usual crime," but in the main, the old Blue Grass state does not quite equal in oppression of Negroes many of her sister commonwealths to the south.

Consequently it was with mingled surprise and regret that we learned several months ago of the charges of contempt of court instituted against William Warley and I. Willis Coles, editors respectively of the Louisville Leader and the Louisville News, and growing out of their editorial and journalistic activities in exposing the atmosphere of prejudice, hatred and persecution surrounding the trial of three Negroes in Madisonville accused of assaulting a white girl. These courageous Negro editors are now being tried for the offense of arousing Negroes against this gross miscarriage of justice.

Without the watchfulness of the Negro press, ever rising to point the accusing finger and arouse intelligent Negroes and fair-minded white people whenever black citizens are not given a fair chance, the Negroes would undoubtedly find these United States a much more difficult place in which to live. But in order to perform this very necessary task, the Negro press must be free to speak out. A muzzled press is a mute press so far as safeguarding our few remaining liberties. As it is, there are far too few Negro newspapers pointing out the evils in their territories.

It is earnestly to be hoped that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the American Civil Liberties Union, our various social, fraternal and religious organizations, and the militant Negroes of the country generally will render all possible assistance to these two courageous editors who served their race so well. Individuals as well as organizations should take it upon themselves to let the white press and politicians know that black America is aroused.

KENTUCKIANS TAKE APPEAL AFTER TRIAL

Chicago Defender 12-4-26

Fine Warley and Cole for Criticizing

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 3.—William Warley, editor of the Louisville News, and I. Willis Cole, editor of the Louisville Leader, were adjudged guilty and fined $250 each and costs on the charge of libeling Judge Ruby Lafoon by City Judge H. F. S. Bailey, acting as special circuit judge at Madisonville, Ky., yesterday.

The Louisville News was also fined $250 on a similar charge as that brought against the editor. A motion to squash the libeling charge against the Leader was sustained by Judge Bailey, it being ruled that the Leader is not a corporation and is owned and managed solely by Cole. Both Warley and Cole were granted a right to appeal.

Appoint Special Judge

Judge Bailey presided with an agreed order entered at the September circuit court term, at which time the two editors appeared in court in Madisonville, represented by Allen P. Dodd, a prominent Louisville barrister, who asked for a special judge and asked that the case be tried through briefs.

Editors Warley and Cole were indicted by the Hopkinsville grand jury because of articles appearing in their papers preceding the trials of Bunyon Fleming, Nathan Bard and Columbus Hollis, who were charged with assault on a white woman, and are the outcome of what Kentucky fair-minded and right thinking people feel was a miscarriage of justice in Lexington, Ky., when a Race man was hanged for an alleged assault upon a white woman, and within the next few weeks a white man was declared insane for an assault upon a young girl of our Race.

What Articles Said

The Louisville Leader of April 10 carried a headline which said, "Justice Mocked Again; White Rapist of 11-Year-Old Colored Girl Is Declared Insane. Mother Cries, 'My God, Is There No Justice in America?" Indictments were brought against the Leader editor as results of headlines and articles of April 17, which follow: "Madisonville Sets Stage for Speedy Trial and Hanging of Negroes; Justice Will Not Slip as in the Merchant Case." The paragraph: "Outdone by Mississippi, Georgia and other states South, when it comes to making Negroes, charged with certain offenses, pay the extreme penalty. Outside of the courts, Kentucky bids fair to outdistance them all in the double standard of laws, the mockery of it, when the Negro is involved through speedy trial, which fall little short of legalized lynching at a very high cost, and Madisonville is about to outdo Lexington in the effort to put the old state over. The judge who, under the law, simply acts as referee in a case, has in this instance busied himself with the prosecution and, citizens, a special court has been called, a bigger army than that used at Lexington, at a greater expense, is to be on duty, and it is the consensus of opinion that Hollis, Fleming and Bard are to be swiftly convicted and hanged as to make the Lexington affair look like a penny with a hole in it. It makes no difference whether they all confess or not, or what the circumstances are."

Angered by Headings

Indictments were brought against the editor of the Louisville News for similar expressions, which carried headlines in heavy type, reading: "Legal Lynching Coming?" and the following subs: "Madisonville Men Apparently Being Rushed to Gallows by Farcial Trial; Up to Date No Guilt Proven; Guilty or Not, a Fair and Deliberate Trial Due Them. Is Kentucky to Have Another Legal Lynching? That Is the Question on Each Colored Person's Lip in Kentucky."

There are a very few fair-minded people in Kentucky who believe that it was not the intent and purpose of the editors to say anything through their papers that would be of an inciting or libelous nature and it was brought out by their attorney in his strong defense argument. Whatever criticism there was in the articles of the kind of justice handed out to our people in Kentucky, there was made by the editors in these cases, or any other of the past, was against the system rather than the individual judge in the case.

The case against Cole and Warley will be carried to the court of ap-

KENTUCKY EDITORS FOUND GUILTY--- APPEAL

(By The Associated Negro Press)

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The Louisville News was also fined $250 on a similar charge as that brought against the editor. A motion to squash the libeling charge against the Leader was sustained by Judge Bailey, it being ruled that the Leader is not a corporation and is owned and managed solely by Cole. Both Warley and Cole were granted a right to appeal.

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Editors Warley and Cole were indicted by the Hopkinsville Grand Jury because of articles appearing in their papers preceding the trials of Bunyon Fleming, Nathan Bard and Columbus Hollis, who were charged with assault on a white woman and are the outcome of what Kentucky fair-minded and right thinking white and colored people feel was a miscarriage of justice in Lexington, Ky., when a colored man was hanged for an alleged assault upon a white woman and within the next few weeks a white man was declared insane for an assault upon a young colored girl.

The Louisville Leader of April 10 carried a headline which said, "JUSTICE MOCKED AGAIN; WHITE RAPIST OF ELEVEN YEAR OLD COLORED GIRL IS DECLARED INSANE." MOTHER CRIES, "MY GOD, IS THERE NO JUSTICE IN AMERICA?" Indictments were brought against the Leader editor as results of headlines and article of April 17 which follows: "Madisonville Sets Stage for Speedy Trial and Hanging

EDITORS' LIBEL CASE UP TO LOWER COURT

MADISONVILLE, Ky.—William Warley and I. Willis Cole, editors of the Louisville, Ky., weekly newspapers, charged with libel, will know their fate in November.

At the preliminary hearing last week they waived a jury trial, submitted the case on the law and the facts, filed their briefs and requested a decision early in November.

The editors announce that they will accept nothing except an acquittal and victory for freedom of the press and are prepared to take their case to the highest court in the land if it is necessary.

The two editors are charged with libeling Judge Lafoon who presided over the case of three men charged with criminal assault against a white girl here several weeks ago.

Commenting upon the trial, the editors referred to it as farcical and a legalized lynching and pointed out how white men in Kentucky assaulting colored girls were set free by the court.

of Negroes: Justice Will Not Slip as in the Merchant Case." The paragraph: "Outdone by Mississippi, Georgia, and other states south, when it comes to making Negroes, charged with certain offenses, the extreme penalty. Ontside of the courts, Kentucky bids fair to outdistance them all in the double standard of laws, the mockery of it, when the Negro is involved through speedy trials, which fall little short of legalized lynching at a very high cost, and Madisonville is about to outdo Lexington in the effort to put the old state over." The judge, who under the law, simply acts as referee in a case, has in this instance busied himself with the prosecution, and citizens, a special court has been called, a bigger army than that used at Lexington, at a greater expense, is to be on duty, and it is the concensus of opinion that Hollis, Fleming, and Bard are to be swiftly convicted and hanged as to make the Lexington affair look like a penny with a hole in it. It makes no difference whether they all confess or not, or what the circumstances are."

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The case against the Kentucky editors is not so much a case against them as it is against the whole public press; most especially, that of the Negro newspapers, and the fight is for the freedom of the whole press as guaranteed under the Constitution of the United States and the case against Cole and Warley will be carried to the Court of Appeals.

TWO NEGRO EDITORS HELD IN CONTEMPT

Criticisms of Kentucky Judge Result in Fines of $250 Each of Black Publishers

MADISONVILLE, KY., Nov. 26.—(AP)—Fines of $250 each and costs were assessed against William Warely, editor of the Louisville News, and I. Willis Cole, editor of the Louisville Leader, both negroes, in circuit court here today when found guilty of libelling Judge Ruby Laffoon. In addition the Louisville News was fined $250 and costs on an indictment charging it with libel in connection with the case.

An indictment against the Leader charging libel was quashed, when it was shown that it was not a corporation, but owned by Cole.

The negro editors were indicted by a Hopkins county grand jury as a result of aleged libellous articles printed in connection with the trials of Buryan Fleming, Nathan Bard, and Columbus Hollis, all negroes, for attacking a young white girl of Mobile, Alabama. Fleming and Bard were subsequently sentenced to be hanged and Hollis, who turned state's evidence, was given a 29 year prison sentence.

Both the publications charged that the negroes would not be given a fair trial in local courts and one of them appeared with a streamer in heavy type saying, "another legal lynching."

NEGRO EDITORS FINED FOR LIBELLING JUDGE

Louisville Papers, Defended Negro Charged With Assault.

MADISONVILLE, Ky., Nov. 27.—(AP)—Fines of $250 each and costs were assessed against William Warley, editor of the Louisville News, and I. Willis Cole, editor of the Louisville Leader, both negroes, in circuit court here today when found guilty of libelling Judge Ruby Laffoon. In addition the Louisville News was fined $250 and costs on an indictment charging it with libel in connection with the case.

An indictment against the Leader, charging libel was quashed, when it was shown that it was not a corporation, but owned by Cole.

The negro editors were indicted by a Hopkins County grand jury as a result of alleged libellous articles printed in connection with the trials of Buryan Fleming, Nathan Bard and Columbus Hollis, all negroes, for attacking a young white girl of Mobile, Ala. Fleming and Bard were subsequently sentenced to be hanged and Hollis, who turned state's evidence, was given a 29 year prison sentence.

Both the publications charged that the negroes would not be given a fair trial in local courts and one of them appeared with a streamer in heavy type saying "Another Legal Lynching."

SPECIAL JUDGE SAYS THEY LIBELED JUDGE LAFOON OF MADISONVILLE

Louisville News Printing Company Also Hit

Cases To Go To Highest Courts on Appeal

It costs $250 for a Negro newspaper to demand justice and a fair trial for Negroes in Kentucky. That is what The News says. But Judge H. F. S. Bailey of Madisonville acting as Special Circuit Judge says what The News calls a demand for justice and fair play is a libel on the Judge of the Court. So that's that.

Everybody who reads at all knows of the indictment of Mr. I. Willis Cole editor of the Louisville Leader; William Warley editor of The Louisville News at Madisonville, Ky., for alleged libel of Judge Ruby Lafoon, presiding judge in the cases of Fleming Bard and Hollis for an alleged attack on a white girl and her escort. The case was tried before Judge Bailey, acting as Special Judge. Mr. Allen P. Dodd, one of Louisville's leading attorneys, acting for Cole and Warley elected to try the case on the law and the facts before a special judge, rather than try the case before a jury. It's good for Cole and Warley that he won that point because if he had gone before a jury—goodnight! Stop that now or else The News will be up for libelling an unknown, unpicked jury. At any rate Judge Bailey fined Mr. Cole $250 and Mr. Warley $250 and just to treat everybody right soaked The Louisville News Printing Co. $250.

Pending the appeal bond of $1000 was made for William Warley by Mr. G. P. Hughes President of the Domestic Life Insurance Co., and newly elected president of the N. A. A. C. P. by a coincidence succeeding Mr. Warley in that office.

The News has nothing further to say, but publishes part of the argument made by Mr. Dodd in behalf of the two editors. What is taken here from Mr. Dodd's brief refers to William Warley, what he says for Mr. Cole can be found in Mr. Cole's paper, the Leader. We hope our readers will read the following carefully and to the end. Mr. Dodd says better for this defendant the things he would want to say better than he can himself. Mr. Dodd said he wanted to try this case on the law and the facts. He did, as will be proven by the following. We hope our readers will read it because it is doubtful if so and so read it.

These cases come before the court, three in number, upon a demurrer to the indictments in each of the cases, and in case the court should hold that the demurrer to each of said indictments is not well taken, then the cases likewise come before the court upon the facts contained in the stipulation filed.

Th ecases arise out of the publication by the defendant, I Willis Cole, in his paper known as The Louisville Leader, of a news item which appeare din the issue of April 17th, 1926, and upon a news item published by the defendant, William Warley, in his paper of even date therewith, the last mentioned paper being known as The Louisville News.

The articles written by these two Negro editors were at a time when three Negroes, to-wit: Fleming, Hollie and Bard, were under arrest for the commission of an unmentionable crime at Madisoville, and at a time when excitement was running high in Hopkins County.

The two articles written by these Negro editors were directed to and were about the conditions in existence in Hopkins County, and while they have a trend somewhat similar, the two articles are essentially different in the language used, and as the articles were composed by different people and as the cases cover three different indictments, one of which is based upon the article appearing in Cole's paper, and the other two are based upon the articles appearing in Warley's paper, The Louisville News, I shall undertake to treat each of the articles separately, that is to say, I shall present my views with reference to the article of Cole and the indictment based thereon separately from the artlcle of Warley and the two indictments based thereon.

THE INDICTMENT AGAINST WILLIAM WARLEY

The article written by William Warley and published in his paper, The Louisville News, is about the same length as is the article published by Cole. The particular part of this article complained of in the indictment is as follows:

"Legal Lynching Coming?

Madisonville Men Apparently Being Rushed to The Gallows By Farcial Trial.

Up To Date No Guilt Proven, Guilt or Nat, A Fair and Deliberate Trial Due Them.

Is Kentucky to have another "legal" lynching? This is the question on the lips of every Negro in Kentucky.

The wor dis sent out that on April 23, these men will be indicted, tried convicted and sentenced to death. And 30 days after they will be hanged.

What is this but mob law? No presumption is made one or all may be innocent. The presumption that a man is innocent until proven guilty

Newspapers and Magazines - 1926 II. Kentucky.

has never been given a thought.

Little or no identification has been made. Three Negroes arrested, that is enough.

But why railroad men to death without fair and deliberate trial."

Now, let us analyze the foregoing excerpt and see wherein, if at all Judge Ruby Lafoon, Judge of the Circuit Court of Hopkins County, is libelled or criticize din such a way as brings the case within the rule hereinafter set forth.

The heading of the article as it appeared in the paper is as follows:

"Legal Lynching Coming?

Madisonville Men Apparently Being Rushed To The Gallows by Farcial Trial.

Up to Date No Guilt Groven, Guilty or Not, A Fair and Deliberate trial due them.

Is Kentucky to have another "legal" lynching? That is the question on the lips of every Negro in Kentucky."

With the above headlines, the writer of this item then proceeds to act out exactly wha tis meant. He starts off his article with these words: "The word is sent out that on April 23, these men will be indicted, tried, convicted and sentenced to death and 30 days after they will be hanged. What is this but mob rule? No presumption is made, one or all may be innocent. The presumption that a man is innocent until proven guilty has never been given a thought."

The question arising is, what does he mean in this article by th euse of the last paragraph of the above? He inquires as to whether or not this is mob law. Necessarily, he refers back to the previous sentence, and the previous sentence informs the public that **word has been sent out** that these men will be indicted, tried, convicted and sentenced to death. Who sent out the word? By no stretch of the imagination could it be thought that the writer inferred that Judge Ruby Lafoon sent out the word. What this writer ment to say and what he does say in this article is that it was reported that these men would be indicted, tried, convicted and sentenced to death in one day, and then he proceeds to charge and set out what in his opinion that kind of indictment trial and convicton amounts to. In other words, the indictment, trial and conviction of these men in one day, to the writer's mind, would amount to a farce in that sufficient time was not given in which a legal defense could be put forward for the defendants. To make doubly certain what he means we will quote further from the excerpt supra:

12-4-26

"No presemption is made, one or all may be innocent. The presumption that a man is innocent until proven guilty has never been given a thought."

Why? Because the word had gone out that they were going to be indicted, tried and convicted on the same day. This criticizes merely the idea that the three men could be indicted, tried and convicted in one day, and at the same time they could get a fair trial. Does it charge that the judge, even if they were tried and convicted in one day, had deprived or would deprive them of any legal right that they wer eentitled to? In the writer's opinion, as said above, the indictment, trial and conviction could not happen in a day unless and except an injustice was done to the 3 men, and unless and except the presumption that a man is innocent until proven guilty was done away with. To make more certain this meaning, let us notice the further language:

"Littl eor no identification has been made. Three Negroes arrested, that is enough! But why railroad men to death without fair and deliberate trial."

The writer was still discussing the proposition that word was sent out that these men woul dbe indicted, tried, and connvicted on the same day and, in his opinion, this kind of trial would be ralroadig. The fact that these three men were indicted, tried and convicted in one and the same day would not necessarily mean that they, or either of them, would be deprived of any legal right that they had. Therefore, all this language amounts to when you boil it down is that in th eopinion of this editor, who was not a lawyer, the indictment, trial and conviction of three men in a day would amount to a farce and would be mob law.

It will be noted that he does not harge that Judge Lafoon, or the Hopkins Circuit Court, is going to do it. He merely says that it had been reported to him that such is going to be done. From that source this information comes, the record is silent, but the fact remains tha the did get information, because taking the whole article you must take it as it is in arriving at what was the intention of the writer and the proper construction to be placed thereon.

Now, taking this language and giving to it the strongest construction possible against the defendant, what does it say? My construction of it is:

1. Is a legal lynching coming?
2. Three men are apparently being rushed to the gallows by a farcial trial.
3. Is Kentucky to have another legal lynching?
4. That question is on the lips of every Negro in Kentucky.
5. **Word has been sent out that on april 23 these men will be indicted, tried, convicted and sentenced to death, and 30 days thereafter hanged.**
6. Is this anything more than mob law?
7. No presumption of innocence up to that time had been made or given to these three Negroes when they were entitled to the presumption of innocence until proven guilty.
8. Very little, if any, indentification had been made and apparently from things in existence at Madisonville th earrest of these three Negroes was enough. Why railroad men to death without giving them a fair trial?

Now, wherein does the above charge Judge Lafoon with:

(a) Dishonesty,

(b) Misconduct in office,

c) Corruption in the discharge of his duties, or

(d) That Judge Lafoon was apparently rushing to the gallows these three Negroes.

Necessarily the question on the lips of every citizen in the community of Madisonville, when thes Negroes were arrested, charged with the crime that they were charged with, was, would the citizens of Madisonville, due to the high tension and feeling in exstance there, permit a fair and impartial trial to be had by these three Negroes? To show that that question was ever present, and as it set forth in the article, a special term of court had been called and troops had been ordered The very idea of calling a special term of court and calling troops there was twofold:

1. To give a speedy trial to these men in order to avoid a mob, a speedy trial being the only way tha tan inflamed public could be dissuaded from taking the law in it sown hands, and
2. To protect these prisoners by means of troops against violence on the part of men incapable of governing or controlling their passion and prejudice when the Negroes were brought into the community.

At such time, tha tis to say, on the 17th day of April, 1926, the question of the guilt or innocence of these men was not the all important question for decision, but the question of the protection of these men and the protection of the citizenship of Hopkins County from mob violence was the all important question for the Judge of the Circuit Court there to decide. The question of the guilt or innocence of these men necessarily would arise when the time came for the trial. At the time these articles were written, the Hopkins Circuit Court was not in session, these men had not been indicted, and as to whether they were guilty or ninocent was, so far as the courts were concerned, unknown. Their guilt or innocence could not be ascertained until and after a jury trial was had and a verdict rendered. Therefore, the announcement coming out from Madisonville that these men would be indicted, tried and convicted on the same day, to-wit: the 23rd day of April, 1926, the date for which this special term of court had been called, was to this Negr oeditor, if true, evidence that these men were not going to get a fair trial.

In other words, the appeal of this editor was for a fair and impartial trial, coupled with an opinion of his to the effect that an ndictment, trial and conviction of these men on the same day could not, in the nature of things, be a fair and impartial trial. Therefore, the criticism was directed aganst the system rather than the individual conducting the court. As to whether these three men might be able to get a fair and impartial trial when their indictment, trial and conviction was had in one and the same day, is, I submit, a question about which reasonable minds might differ.

Before closing this discussion of the facts and the construction of the language used by these defendants, let us notice for a moment the question of the propriety of writing such artcles in connection with the state or mind and condition of affairs that exisited in Madisonville on the 17th day of April 1, 1926.

No doubt, it will be argued that while these articles did not specifically name Judge Lafoon, yet, they were of such a nature as made the writing of them at that particular time a provocation on the part of these two Negro editofs, such as would predipitate a race riot at Madisonville and therefore libelous. I am quite willing to agree that the writing of these articles and publishing them by these two colored men at this particular time was, at least, indiscreet. It would have been been indiscreet at that particular time, however, for any colored man to come or undertake to come to the assistance of these criminals. Indeed, lawyers, who are officers of the court and subject to the orders of court, and who ae appointed by the court to defend Negroes charged with this crime, subject themselves to the most harsh criticism on the part of citizens, and to do their duty, as they universally when called upon under such conditions, tries their strength or character and personal courage to the breaking point. Likewise, if any white man or woman of Hopkins County had come forward at that particular time and offered financial assistance to these Negroes, he would have been just as guilty o fprovoking a further disturbance as would the protest on the part of anq friend of color against immediate trial or against any course that the public might have thought should be taken. In other words, the thought tat I am trying to convey to the court is that at this particular time to speak or say or write anything concerning these

.en would have a tendancy toward assisting them in any way, by anyone, would necessarily subject that person to either expulsion from the community or violence and perhaps lead to rioting. However, when we come down to the law of the case, an offer of assistance to men in this condition, or a protest on the part of citizens against a speedy trial, or against a trial in one day, does not of itself amount to a libel of the whole community or the trial judge.

THE LAW OF THE CASE

With the facts stated, it is my contention that these demurrers should be sustained for the following reasons:

1. The language used in the articles, when given a fair construction, does not libel Judge Lafoon, but, on the other hand, it was, at its worst, a fair criticism of a public affair and of the acts of public officials and for that reason it was privileged.

2. That in the publication of said articles the defendants were protected under the provisions of the Constitution of Kentucky and of the United States.

I will present the law in support of the points made in the order stated.

In Riley vs. Lee, 88 Ky., libel is defined as:

"Any malicious publication against a person tending to blacken his reputation or expose him to public hatred, contempt or ridicule."

It may be argued that as the indictments charge that these publications were malicious and false, on demurrer, those allegations are admitted. In response to this, we call the attention of the court to the fact that our Court of Appeals, in the case of Kinnaird vs. Commonwealth, 134 Ky., 575, has, in effect, adopted the rule with reference to indictments and exhibits that it has likewise adopted with reference to the consttution of pleadings in civil actions with exhibits thereto. In other words, the writing being the basis of th eindictments and being an exhibit thereto, the court must look to the writing in order to determine whether or not a crime had been committed, holding that the allegations in the indictments with reference to the crime are merely the conclusions of the plender. Therefore, the sufficiency of these indictments must stand upon the language used in the articles.

Again, and in the case of Commonwealth vs. Duncan, 127 Ky., 52, our Court of Appeals defined libel as follows:

"Libel is an offense at common law and is defined to be any false and malicious publication which tends to blacken the memory of one who is dead, or to degrade or injure one who is alive, or bring him in contempt, hatred or ridicule, or which accuses him of any crime punishable by law or of any act odious or disgraceful to society."

In other words, unless these articles of themselves show malice and charge Judge Lafoon with an act odious and such as will bring him in contempt in the community, then there can be no crime committed. It strikes the writer that these articles published by Negro newspapers, composed by Negroes, with only Negro circulation, contained no direct reference to the judge, and accusing the judge of no specific act, and written at a time when there was no court in session, could not possibly blacken the reputation of Judge Ruby Lafoon or subject him to public hatred.

Under the rules, I believe that the publication of these articles and all said therein do not, at most, amount to anything more than a fair comment and criticism of the acts and doings of a public- affair.

Newspapers and Magazines-1926. Louisiana.

TRIBUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

OCT 16 1926

NEGRO NEWSPAPERS

THE Item notes a recent copy of The National Negro Voice, a newspaper printed in New Orleans for the colored people of our part of the world. The editor and publisher of the paper is R. A. Flynn. Its typography is good, its contents are well made up.

We think that the colored people of New Orleans will do well to support newspapers owned and edited by members of their own race. A number of good newspapers are printed in the South for colored people. We regret to say that some of those printed in the north and circulated rather extensively in the South are of quite a radical character, and calculated, in our opinion, to do harm rather than good.

HOBOKEN, N. J.

Observer

NOV 20 1926

COLORED PEOPLE WILL HAVE PAPER

Colored people of Jersey City, who are not entirely in sympathy with the present city administration, are represented among the incorporators of the Alpha Publishing Company, which filed its certificate of incorporation, yesterday afternoon, in the office of County Clerk John J. McGovern.

The office of the company, which aims to publish a newspaper in the interests of the colored people of the county and state, is at 492 Jackson avenue, Jersey City. Counselor Robert S. Hartgrove, who was ousted as counsel to the County Board of Health a year or so ago, because of his lack of harmony with Mayor Hague, is one of the leading spirits in the enterprise. J. Martin Rolls is named as statutory agent.

The capital stock authorized is $25,000 and $1,300 in $1 shares has been paid in by the following incorporators, all of Jersey City: Robert S. Hartgrove, Alderwin S. Thomas, who is conected with the Republican Election Bureau; Ella B. Brown, Marcia B. Brown, Cornelius Parker ,each 200 shares; Bertha Harrison and J. B. Brown, 100 shares each, and 50 shares each by J. Martin Rolls and John L. Taylor.

Newspapers and Magazines - 1926

Maryland.

Afro Sports Editor Accepts New Offer

Garland Mackey Goes With New Paper—Snowden Also Leaves

BALTIMORE, Md., July 22—Garland L. Mackey, Sports Editor of the Afro-American, Baltimore newspaper, resigned that position last week to become City Editor of the newly reorganized Herald-Commonwealth, another Baltimore paper.

Mr. Mackey has been connected with journalism for a period of 15 years and is considered an authority on sports. He was on the staff of the Afro for three years. While with the Afro he conducted two pages of sport news that was considered by many to be the equal of many dailies.

He is at present at his home in Virginia, where he will rest for a few days, returning to Baltimore July 22 to begin work on the Herald-Commonwealth. Associated with Mr Mackey is S. Snowden, former circulation manager of the Afro. Several thousand dollars have been invested in the Herald-Commonwealth and the newly reorganized paper is expected to be the equal of the best race journal published.

Newspapers and Magazines - 1926

Massachusetts.

EUGENE F. Gordon, whose critical analysis of certain of our outstanding Negro newspapers appeared in the December issue of OPPORTUNITY, is a member of the staff of the *Boston Post* and is responsible for many of the editorials appearing in that publication. He was formerly a lieutenant and saw service with the A. E. F. At the armistice day exercises in Boston this past year, which, incidentally, brought up questions in which the rest of the country took a close interest, he was one of the speakers.

URGES TESTIMONIAL

ATTY. M. C. BANKS SUGGESTS A FUND TO KEEP RACE CRUSADE GOING AS FITTEST TRIBUTE TO GUARDIAN EDITOR AT 25TH ANNIVERSARY

July 4th, Prof. Kelly Miller in his weekly release discussed the presentation of the Sesqui-Centennial Petition to Pres. Coolidge. At the same time he took occasion to describe Mr. Trotter. Prof. Miller has differed and still differs from Mr. Trotter in modus operandi. Perhaps all of us have. But Prof. Miller paid a glowing tribute to Editor Trotter. Following are some quotations for the release.

"Mr. Trotter has been a persistent and consistent race advocate."

"His devotion, his courage and perisitency demand my unlimited admihation."

"Waiving aside personal idiosyncrasies and pecularities of temperament, Mr. Trotter has laid every Negro in America under a heavy debt of gratitude. It was none but he that kept alive the fires of agitation when others let them die down in the smouldering embers of compromise and deposing place."

"The spirit of protestation will never die as long as Monroe Trotter lives and wrong endures."

Wrongs wil endure for many generation. We want the spirit of protestation kept alive. A step in this direction would be to heed and follow Kelly Miller's suggestion that a nation-wide testimonial be staged to this "unrivaled champion of equal rights.

I have known the editor of the Guardian intimately for fourteen years. I have come in contact with his modus operandi and have been subject to his personal idiosyncrasies. Still I am convinced of his sincerity, have seen his sufferings, privations and anxieties. I have seen him hustling, endeavoring to raise sufficient money to release his edition from the printer.

May his friends and the friends of right and justice rally to his aid in this, his twenty-fifth anniversary as editor of the Guardian.

The Guardian needs financial assistance, it needs it sorely. A Twentyfifth Anniversary Silver Testimonial Fund would encourage the editor and make possible the continuance of this "spirit of protestation."

I submit this statement for the consideration of the race in the hope that some race loyal members will take the initiative and actually launch a testimonial movement, inviting sympathizers to join on a committee for that purpose. There is no time to lose as November is the Twenty-fifth Anniversary month.

MALCOLM C. BANKS,
215 W. Springfield St.
Boston, Mass.
September 9, 1926

Newspapers—1926

National Negro Press Association.

Louisville News Subscription Campaign Off With A Vim

National Negro Press Association Holds Interesting Meeting

Editor Louisville Leader Present

Philadelphia, August 9.—The largest session in the history of the National Negro Press Association was held in the city last week.

Coming from every section of the country delegates representing newspapers from every section of the country envolved policies affecting the feature of the organization. Benjmain Jefferson Davis, president of the Association, and editor of The Atlanta Independent, presided over all of the sessions. All of the sessions, which were held at the Southwest Branch of the Y. W. C. A., 1724 Christian Street, were characterized by the interest manifested in the various topics undr discussion.

Probably the most mementous action to be taken by the assemblage was the outlining of a definate policy which limits the membership of the Association to owners and publishers of Negro newspapers. This action caused more than a little stir among those present, as some contended that such a policy would automatically throw Melvin Chisum, nationally known newspaper correspo[illegible] former president of the association, out of the Association, Mr. Chisum being neither a publisher, owner or editor of a newspaper. It was ruled however, that provision had been made for all ex-presidents of the Association, that clause in the Constitution stating that an ex-president of the Association automatically became an honorary member of the Association.

Other matters of importance were considered among which was the ethics of certain newspaper editors. The practice of some editors to editorially lambast and ridicule the personalities of other editors was discussed in detail and with frankness. It was unamimously agreed that the members of the Association would refrain from dealing in personalities in the future and cooperate more than has been the custom n the past for the advancement of the Negro Press.

Fake News Agencies.

Quite a discussion was centered around the acceptance of news from fake news bureaus and other than accredited correspondents. The harmfulness of such news sources was pointed out by Mr. Davis and steps were taken to keep the members of the Association informed as to the news agencies that treat of news matter with a degree of authenticity.

Public Mass Meeting.

On Friday evening a mass meeting was held at Bethel A. M. E. Church. E. Washington Rrodes, editor of THE PHILADELPHIA TRIBUNE, presided. Following the singing of "America" with Russell Johnson at the organ, the pastor of the church, the Rev. J. C. Beckett, made the invocation. Mr. John M. Marquess made the welcome address. Henry Allen Boyd, of Nashville, Tenn., introduced th emembers of the Association. The president, Benjamin J. Davis, editor of the Atlanta Independent, was the main speaker. Other speakers were Dean William Pickens, John

Incomplete.

Newspapers and Magazines—1926

National Negro Press Association.

National Negro Press Association Holds a Successful Meeting

8-12-26

Address of President, B. J. Davis Is Outstanding Feature

(Special to The Independent)

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 12.—The National Negro Press Association was in session here last week in its 27th annual convocation.

The session was well attended, and complete harmony characterized the meeting. Much helpful legislation was enacted and a spirit of good will and cooperation controlled the convocation.

B. J. Davis, Editor of the Atlanta Independent, is the President of the Association and presided over the deliberations of the meeting. Editor Davis made an ideal presiding officer. He is one of the best informed parliamenatrians in the country.

The meeitng inaugurated an era of cooperation and ethical inspiration in the craft.

The president's annual address was the outstanding feature of the meeting, and the association was keyed up to the high standard set up by the president.

The address of the corresponding secretary was a practical and helpful document and will be indeed helpful to the member-papers in increasing their circulation and in rendering public service.

Membership in the association was changed from persons to the publisher, newspaper, corporation, or partnership. That is to say, the newspaper, magazine, partnership, or corporation is the member and will be represented in the association by such persons engaged in newspaper work as the member paper may select.

The following personnel will constitute the official family until February, 1927, and their successors are elected. B. J. Davis, President; Robert J. Nelson, First Vice-President; J. B. Bass, Second Vice-President; Henry Allen Boyd, Corresponding Secretary; I. Willis Cole, Recording Secretary; Mr. Little, Assistant Recording Secretary; J. E. Mitchell, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Miss Jeanette Carter, Auditor.

The association adjourned without a date and will meet in Chicago in February, 1927.

The president was authorized to select for the government of the association some recognized authority on parliamentary law; to propose rules and regulations for the temporary organization and a code of decorum to govern the conduct of the members and the deliberations of the body.

The association authorized the committee on the State of the country to issue an address to the American people setting forth the irregularities in the enforcement of the law from which we suffer untold misery and unrest.

Prominent among the members represented were The Atlanta Independent; the Afro American, the Nashville Globe, the Amsterdam News, the New York Age, the Louisville Leader, the Cleveland Call, the Savannah Tribune, the Philadelphia Tribune, the Charleston Messenger, the Washington Tribune, the Washington Eagle the Philadelphia Public Journal the Gary Sun, the Asheville (N C.) Advocate, the St. Luke Herald, the Providence (R. I.) Advocate, the California Eagle, and the St Louis Argus.

All eyes are turned to Chicago. Ftbruary, 1927. There the next meeting of the National Negro Press Association will meet. On to Chicago is the slogan.

Prominent among those who took a leading part in the meeting were Field Secretary, M. J. Chisum; Corresponding Secretary, Henry Allen Boyd; William O. Walker, of the Washington Tribune; Robert J. Nelson, of the Washington Eagle; I. Willis Cole, of the Louisville Leader; E. Washington Rhodes, of the Philadelphia Tribune; Mr. Davis, of the Amsterdam News; Fred R. Moore, of the New York Age; J. E. Mitchell, of the St. Louis Argus; Mr. Putnell, Editor of the Advance, and Mr. Kelly, of the St. Luke Herald.

The Chicago meeting under the leadership of Field Secretary M. J. Chisum and Transportation Agent Claud A. Barnett promises to be the greatest convocation in the history of the association. Men like the Hon. Edward H. Wright, Republican leader; Alderman L. B. Anderson, Alderman R. B. Jackson, Dr. George C. Hall, Dr. C. M. Tanner, Bishops A. J. Carey and A. L. Gaines, and Dr. L. K. Williams will put the proposition across.

THE NEGRO PRESS ASSOCIATION MEETING

The meeting of the National Negro Press Association, which convenes in Philadelphia, August 5, 6 and 7, will bring together an important section of the great craft of newspaper workers. There is no more potent factor in the life and progress of the Negro than its press and this assemblage will be an able exponent of its ideals.

The National Negro Press Association is a cooperative agency out of which an exchange of Negro views and Negro news must come for the mutual benefit of the individuals who make it up and for the general benefit of the race at large. This important feature of Negro Educational enterprise opens the one avenue for purely Negro expression on all angles of the race's problems, uninfluenced by any supervision and dictation or any suggestion not in accord with race ideals.

The Negro's opportunity to be seen and known in the world of men is through his newspapers, of which there are several strong weeklies.

There are problems that require astute mental conception, bold exposition and continued hammering to influence the public mind in regard to the Negro and to arouse the Negro mind in regard to himself. They cover a range of mooted questions and encompass a maze of intricate opinions expressed or understood, which need the deliverance of sane thought and sometimes caustic expression.

Negro newspapers have an implied responsibility that make the mutual interplay of opinion necessary to the clarification of the issues which they must expound.

The newspaper is the advance guard in race progress.

Cooperative activity among the editors, publishers and reporters on a general scale is as essential as the problems are important.

There is great need of offensive and defensive educational work to insure the right sort of publicity and the National Negro Press has a man-sized job that it must take years to complete.

National Negro Press Association's Annual Statement To the Country

8-12-26

By the National Negro Press Association.

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 11.—We, the members of the National Negro Press Association in Annual Convention assembled, desire to call the attention of the American people to the following message:

(1) While quite a few years have elapsed since the gigantic world war in which the Negro played such a conspicuous part, in the belief that its culmination would mean the actual freedom of its submerged tenth, few of the ideals for which American stands and for which we fought, bled and died, have become realities. Negro soldiers are still denied full and free entry into the Reserve Camps established for the military training of our youth on account of their color.

This unfair discrimination, we condemn because it is not only unjust and un-American but it fosters discrimination in the one voluntary branch of the War Department in which there should be none. The status of all soldiers should be the same without regard to color. We protest against the designation of our soldiers by the War Department for detached service in communities notoriously prejudiced against such soldiers and the uniform.

(2) We condemn the tendency throughout the country to segregate us as to residence and schools Which practice is contrary to the letter and spirit of the law of the land.

(3) We believe in the equality of opportunity in labor. Unless the white unions of the country will welcome the American Negro on terms of absolute equality to their ranks and affirm the unity of all workers in the common goal—Industrial Democracy, we shall view with suspicion their attempt to organize Negro labor.

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(10) We insist upon the enforcement of all the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, including the privileges and immunities guaranteed the Negro citizens under the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments. We insist that the enforcement of the 18th Amendment while the 14th Amendment is violated in all of its parts, prejudices the whole constitutional fabric and works to the undermining of a democratic government.

(11) We condemn the practice of certain states to disfranchise Negro citizens in primaries or in regular elections.

Newspaper Men Hold Successful Meeting

To Hold '27 Convention In Chicago, Illinois, Feb. 10-11-12

Philadelphia, Pa., (Special)—After having deliberated for three days the National Negro Press Association adjourned in this city Saturday noon. Chicago will entertain them February 10, 11, 12, 1927. Benjamin Jefferson Davis was elected President. The Constitution was so amended as to admit Periodicals, Newspapers and Magazines, these to be represented at the Association by properly accredited messengers from the various publications.

An "Address to the Country" was delivered, full of pep, making certain specific requests of the American people, setting forth grievances that were not shadows, and at the same time complimenting the American people for certain adjustments of wrongs that had hitherto existed.

Two women were added to the official family. Many social courtesies were shown by the Philadelphia people. The Sesquicentennial officers were hosts to the quill-pushers during their session. Philadelphia gave one reception and one public meeting. The dean or nestor of journalism was a conspicuous figure throughout the week. Twenty-one accomplishments presented by the secretary of the Association as the work of the organization, were plainly set forth and clearly demonstrated.

The following are the officers for the new year: Benj. J. Davis, Atlanta, Ga., President; Robt. J. Nelson, Washington, D. C., First Vice-President; Jos. A. Bass, Los Angeles, Calif., Second Vice-President; Henry Allen Boyd, Nashville, Tenn., Corresponding Secretary; I. Willis Cole, Louisville, Ky., Recording Secretary; Mrs. A. E. Tittle, Nashville, Tenn., Assistant Recording Secretary; E. Washington Rhodes, Philadelphia, Pa., Treasurer; M. J. Chisum, Chicago, Ill., Field Secretary; J. E. Mitchell, St. Louis, Mo., Chairman Executive Committee; Miss Jeannette Carter, Washington, D. C., Auditor.

the association, and help us to do smething, or perish. We can combine and bargain collectively as the white papers do.

First. Let us purge our circulation and combine it, and present a bona fide circulation to advertisers.

Second. Let us establish a news bureau that will furnish us live news and not stale junk from white dailies; and stop catering to irresponsible news agencies.

Third. Let us establish our own advertising agency and sell direct to advertisers, and stop letting some white agency buy out the Negro paper, and use all other Negro papers it can gobble to get business for its yellow sheet. All we need is circulation and organization among ourselves for mutual help and protection, and business will come.

We can increase our circulation by clubbing our papers together and offering them at club rates. We should encourage local news in the localities where our papers circulate, and use less stale release clippings from white, Negro-hating dailies by irresponsible news agencies. Make an effort to make your paper the home paper in every community where it circulates.

Let us quit fretting because the so-called big papers do not join the association; they jump on the wagon and want the front seat, when they see we can make it without them. Let us quit fighting one another and maintain the ethics of the Fourth Estate—treat one another like gentlemen and brothers, and when we differ with one another, make it a question of principles and not personalities. Let us discuss measures and not men. Let us protect one another's papers and good names. We can become the most powerful agency among our people for race building. Newspapers make men and unmake them. Let us make some business for ourselves and at the same time serve the public. We are public institutions and cannot escape our public duty, but we cannot efficiently perform this high duty unless we develop that high sense of ethics and morality that has given America the most powerful press service in the world. Let us steer far from sensational and yellow journalism as truth is from error, and learn that nothing is news, except the truth. Sell all the space in your paper, except your editorial page; reserve that for your opinions. The editorial page is the soul of a newspaper, and your soul cannot be bought. The moral and commercial worth of a paper is largely measured by the character of its editorial page.

Conclusion

Let us, from this meeting, begin to construct an active business-getting, ethical association, entertaining the highest personal regard and esteem for one another. And, in getting business for ourselves, let us have in mind the idea that the best way to get business for ourselves is to help the other fellow get business. Let us begin an educational standard, and try to do everything for others that we do for ourselves. Let us do things for the Press Association, and not so much for one another. Let us have a common interest, and above all things give our papers stamina and character. Following this policy, business will begin to come our way, and the prestige and force of our papers will be felt in business, society and in politics.

Newspapers and Magazines-1926 National Negro Press Association.

THE NEGRO PRESS ASSOCIATION

The Negro Press Association composed nominally of a majority of Negro newspapers held their annual meeting in Philadelphia last Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

About twenty newspapers were represented in person by the editor or some member of the staff. About thirty papers were represented by proxies whose potency were far greater than the members present as they were all voted in block by the Secretary in contests which arose.

The Association is presided over by the Hon. B. J. Davis, member of the Republican National Committee for Georgia.

The Press members present were deeply sincere and earnest in their desire to promote the best interests of the Fourth Estate. Many of them were able, clear-headed energetic, ambitious fellows and eager to form and maintain a constructive organization of newspaper men that will be helpful to the members of the craft, will spread the light of intelligence to the Negro group, that will be free and untrammelled, and not be used as the puppet of politicians during election campaigns. Negro newspaper men have learned through trying experiences that their newspapers must live 12 months in every year and not merely two, four or six weeks through the politician's "generosity" in dropping a few paltry dollars into their laps during campaign years.

For this reason the Negro newspaper is being run more and more as a business and not as a mendicant adjunct to any political party, faction, or individual. And from now on the Negro newspapers are going to support parties and men as the attitude of the party or men exhibit friendly and substantial interest in the group for which they speak.

This being so a strong Press Association is needed in which its members are full of accord and which will be free from the domination or attempted domination of any man or set of men.

Unfortunately the Press Association as now conducted offers no promise of a helpful and constructive program for its members. Efforts to control and dominate have a greater place in its program than anything else.

Any proposal of those in control if questioned and a contest arises is settled by vote by roll call in which the proxies of absent members are used to overwhelm the members present. So long as the President and Secretary are in accord, it will be impossible for members who spend their time and money to attend the meetings to register their wills either by legislation or election of officers unless their wills are also the will of the President and Secretary. The Association is a proxy governed affair the proxies voted as please the Secretary to whom they are alleged to be sent.

Chicago Chosen For 1927 Meeting

EDITORS SELECT WINDY CITY FOR NEXT YEAR

Philadelphia, Pa. (Special)—By unanimous [illegible] as the place for the 1927 session of the National Negro Press Association. The invitation was extended by one of the Chicago representatives and was backed by nearly every member in the organization. The exact date was not decided upon, but the month was chosen or selected as February.

A program is to be projected so that not only the East, the South and the middle West, but the far West will participate in the deliberations. It is estimated that at least one hundred fifty newsppaer men will take advantage of the meeting place as well as the time, to be fully represented, due to the fact that the railroad facilities offered by Chicago far excell that of any other city, it being one of the great railroad centers in the United States

Nat'l Negro Press Association Makes Statement to U. S.

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 17.—(A.N.P.)—We, the members of the National Negro Press Association in Annual Convention assembled, desire to call the attention of the American people to the following message:

(1) While quite a few years have elapsed since the gigantic world war in which the Negro played such a conspicuous part, in the belief that its culmination would mean the actual freedom of its submerged tenth, a few of the ideals for which America stands and for which we fought, bled and died, have become realties. Negro soldiers are still denied full and free entry into the Reserve Camps established for the military training of our youth on account of their color.

This unfair discrimination we condemn because it is not only unjust and un-American, but it fosters discrimination in the one voluntary branch of the War Department in which there should be none. The status of all soldiers should be the same without regard to color. We protest against the designation of our soldiers by the War Department for detached service in communities notoriously prejudiced against such soldiers and the uniform.

(2) We condemn the tendency throughout the country to segregate us as to residence and schools. Which practice is contrary to the letter and spirit of the law of the land.

(3) We believe in the equality of opportunity in labor. Unless the white unions of the country will welcome the American Negro on terms of absolute equality to their ranks and affirm the unity of all workers in the common goal —Industrial Democracy, we shall view with suspicion their attempt to organize Negro labor.

(4) In view of the fact that the freedom of the press is one of the most sacred guarantees of the American people, we condemn the growing tendency in certain communities to muzzle the Negro press. We cite specifically the case in Kentucky where two of our editors are to be brought to trial for setting forth a fair and just opinion concerning a local occurrence.

(5) Segregation and discrimination sanctioned by Federal authority is one of the most menacing and prejudicial things against which we have to contend Departmental discrimination at Washington we regard as a dangerous example.

(6) We view with deep concern the increasing discrimination against Negroes on common carriers. The most aggravating case of recent occurrence is that a Negro woman who purchased a ticket in New York to a point in Florida, who was arrested by a local officer, thrown in jail and fined $500.00 for riding in a Pullman car in the State of Florida.

(7) We note with interest the assertion of a healthy public opinion to condemn mob and lynch law. And we command those agencies which are operating in an organized way to create public sentiment against violence.

(8) We note with interest that the restrictive immigration laws have worked to the benefit of American labor in which largely the Negro has been benefited. It has led to a more equal distribution of the Negro citizenship and thus benefitted all concerned.

(9) We condemn the unequal apportionment of school funds in states where separate schools are maintained.

(10) We insist upon the enforcement of all the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, including the privileges and immunities guaranteed the Negro citizens under the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments. We insist that the enforcement of the 18th Amendment while the 14th Amendment is violated in all of its parts prejudices the whole constitutial fabric and works to the undermining of a democratic government.

(11) We condemn the practice of certain states to disfranchise Negro citizens in primaries or in regular elections.

NATIONAL NEGRO PRESS MEET IN PHILADELPHIA

By Garland Mackey

Philadelphia.—The National Negro Press Association [illegible] annual session here Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Some 25 newspapers, pamphlets, Sunday School papers and what-nots were represented from nearly as many states. The most outstanding features of the sessions were the near clashes between Ben Davis, editor of the Atlanta Independent and president, and "Bob" Nelson of Washigton and several other members.

It developed that Davis who is national committeeman from Georgia and Henry Allen Boyd, of Nashille, who is corresponding secretary of the Association, had things pretty well their way since Boyd held

about 25 proxies for other papers that did not send personal representatives.

Boyd acted as "yes man" for Davis when the president wanted the members to vote a certain way. With a hand full of proxies, Boyd's "yes" meant more than all the 'nos' that could be mustered.

Some of the important things discussed were, the residence of Melvin Chisum; who is the 'make-up' man on a newspaper and the high cost of ice at the Roadside Hotel.

None of these were entirely settled and might be taken up at the next meeting which is to be held in Chicago in February.

The elusive Mr. Chisum was reported to be a resident of Chicago and Maryland. Altho he was present and had a great deal to say, his address remained a deep dark secret. As field secretary of the Association, Mr. Chisum said he may be reached at any of the well known hotels whether in Maryland, Chicago or Oregon.

The big question came up on Thursday when all hands knitted their editorial brows over the mythical "make-up" man. Some said he was the editor, others were just as certain that he was the "stone man" while some said he was no other than the well-known printer's "devil". The discussion was tabled until next meeting.

It was an impromptu meeting Saturday morning in front of the Christian Street Y. M. C. A. that brought up the cost of ice. Four members went to the Roadside for dinner Friday night and in keeping with the Sesqui spirit in the city of Brotherly Love the four were charged 65 cents for a like number of glasses of water. The glasses were rented for 10 cents each and the handful of ice cost 25 cents.

After protesting to Manager Robinson the excessive charges were taken off.

Some of the important things accomplished by the Association during the year were the printing of tables by the Postal telegraph company showing the costs of sending messages from various cities; having minutes of the 1925 meeting printed; the issuing of passes to newspaper men to enable them to receive the same courtesy as white reporters in interviewing criminals and the excellent work on the part of the Rev. Mr. Boyd in getting a bus to take the members to the Sesqui grounds.

On account of the high handed methods used by Ben Davis, many of the papers represented spoke of forming a rival organization in the near future. The St. Louis Argus and Los Angeles Eagle were the only western papers represented by delegates.

Practically the same officers were re-elected, the only change was in the first vice president, R. E. Nelson of the Washington Eagle was elected to that office to succeed Jos. Bass who was made second vice-president.

Officers elected were: B. J. Davis, president, Atlanta Independent; R. E. Nelson, first vice president, Washington Sentinel; Joseph Bass, second vice, Los Angeles Eagle; I. Willis Cole, recording secretary, Louisville Leader; Mrs. A. E. Tittle, assistant, Nashville, Tenn; E. Washington Rhoades, treasurer, Philadelphia Tribune; Henry A. Boyd, corresponding secretary, Nashville Tenn.; Miss Jeanette Carter, auditor, Washington, J. E. Mitchell, chairman executive committee, St. Louis Argus.

PRESS ASS'N. MEETING IN QUAKER CITY

Men And Women Of Fourth Estate Are Highly Entertained. Much Business Is Transacted In Interest Of The Craft

ANNUAL ADDRESS IS SENT TO THE COUNTRY

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 9—The National Negro Press Assn., which held its 18th session here last week, has closed, and the men and women of the Fourth Estate have returned to their several homes, after holding what they call the best session in the history of the organization.

Philadelphia as host to the quill pushers, with E. Washington Rhodes and the Philadelphia Tribune as the principals, made the social side of the affair quite an enjoyable one. Major R. R. Wright, President of the Citizens Southern Trust Co., had his say, in that the members of the press were entertained by him with an elaborate dinner, Saturday. This was an enjoyable social event that will not soon be forgotten.

T. Thomas Fortune and Fred R. Moore, both of whom are veteran editors, were present, and took an active part in the deliberations. Of course, Bob Nelson isn't so constituted that he could possibly be a part of an affair of this kind, and not be seen. It was said that President B. J. Davis got lost during the official visit to the Sesqui Centennial. All the writer knows about this story is that "B. J." did not return on the official bus.

It was a great session. Much business was transacted. When down at work, no more serious minded a gathering of men and women could be found. Below is an official statement, addressed to the country.

Address To The Country

We, the members of the National Negro Press Association in Annual Convention assembled, desire to call the attention of the American people to the following message:

(1) While quite a few years have elapsed since the gigantic world war in which the Negro played such a conspicuous part, in the belief that its culmination would mean the actual freedom of its submerged tenth, few of the ideals for which America stands and for which we fought, bled and died have become realities. Negro soldiers are still denied full and free entry into the Reserve Camps established for the military training of our young men on account of their color.

This unfair discrimination, we condemn because it is not only unjust and un-American but it fosters discrimination in the one voluntary branch of the War Department in which there should be none. The status of all soldiers should be the same without regard to color. We protest against the designation of our soldiers by the War Department for detached service in communities notoriously prejudiced against such soldiers and the uniform.

(2) We condemn the tendency throughout the country to segregate us as to residence and schools. Which practice is contrary to the letter and spirit of the law of the land.

(3) We believe in the equality of opportunity in labor. Unless the white unions of our country will welcome the American Negro on terms of absolute equality to their ranks and affirm the unity of all workers in the common goal—Industrial Democracy, we shall view with suspicion their attempts to organize Negro labor.

(4) In view of the fact that the freedom of the press is one of the most sacred guarantees to the American people, we condemn the growing practice in certain communities to muzzle the Negro press. We cite specifically the case in Kentucky where two of our editors are to be brought to trial for setting forth in a fair and just opinion concerning a local occurrence.

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(6) We view with deep concern the increasing discrimination against Negroes on common carriers. The most aggravating case of recent occurrence is that of a Negro woman who purchased a ticket in New York to a point in Florida, who was arrested by a local officer, thrown in jail and fined $500.00 for riding in a Pullman car in the state of Florida.

(7) We note with interest the assertion of a healthy public opinion to condemn mob and lynch law. And we commend those agencies which are operating in an organized way to create public sentiment against violence.

(8) We note with interest that the restrictive laws have worked to the benefit of American labor in which largely the Negro has been benefited. It has led to a more equal distribution of the Negro citizenship and thus benefited all concerned.

(9) We condemn the unequal apportionment of school funds in states where separate schools are maintained.

10) We insist upon the enforcement of all the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, including the privileges and immunities guaranteed the Negro citizens under the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments. We insist that the enforcement of the 18th Amendment while the 14th Amendment is violated in all its parts prejudices the whole constitutional fabric and works to the undermining of a democratic government.

(11) We condemn the practice of certain states to disfranchise Negro citizens in primaries or in regular elections.

Officers Elected

B. J. Davis, Atlanta, Ga., Pres.; Robert G. Nelson, Washington Eagle, Vice Pres.; Henry Allen Boyd, Nashville Globe, Corresponding Secty.; I. Willis Cole, Louisville Leader, Rec-ing Secty.; E. Washington Rhodes, Philadelphia Tribune, Treas.; J. E. Mitchell, St. Louis Argus, Chairman Executive Committee; Melvin J. Chisum, Honorary President, Field Secty. Next meeting at Chicago, Ill.

Newspapers and Magazines - 1926

National Negro Press Association.

PRESS ASSOCIATION MEETING POSTPONED

President Davis Calls Off Meeting in Philadelphia for February—Dates Will Be Announced Later

Atlanta, Ga., January 14.—There will be no National Negro Association meeting next month. This meeting has been indefinitely postponed, according to an announcement made public in this city today by Benjamin Jefferson Davis, editor of the Atlanta Independent, national committeeman for Georgia and president of the National Negro Press Association. He addressed a letter to the corresponding secretary of the press association calling off the February meeting, and suggesting a vote of the members of the executive committee as to place and a new time, this vote to be taken at an early date. President Davis' letter to the corresponding secretary says: "In lieu of the failure of Brother Rhodes to answer any communication I have addressed him with reference to aur meeting, you are hereby notified and authorized to issue a circular letter to the members of the association stating that the February meeting of the press association has been indefinitely postponed. That the date and possibly the place will be selected and the craft will be notified later.

I have so notified Mr. J. E. Mitch-

Item slipping From

MAY 13 1926

The National Negro Press Association

Dear Friend and Co-Worker:

I am writing you a personal letter to urge that you attend in person, if possible, the National Negro Press Association meeting in Philadelphia, August 5-6 and 7. I am sold on the proposition that men who control and operate, manage and circulate our Race Journals of renown like yours should gather around the table and in a room for some considerable time and confer on over their opportunities, take stock of their holdings along the line of public sentiment and sentiment building before it is too late.

You will perhaps feel that I am over optimistic when I say that as newspaper men, we are walking on acres of diamonds while the entire Race is suffering for the lack of a big program. I wish you could come to Philadelphia and make the Association what it ought to be. You cannot do it on the outside. I am sure every man who has affiliated with the Association for all these years, invite any constructive criticism directly against, providing this criticism is followed up and put into definite action.

I am sending you a stamped self-addressed envolope to know whether or not you will be represented either in person or by some member of your staff. We want a person there who has the authority to speak for the publication because membership in the Association is valued most when it carries with it the publication.

Yours truly,

HENRY A. BOYD,

Corresponding Secretary N.N.P.A

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NATIONAL NEGRO PRESS ASSOCIATION CALLED TO MEET

AUGUST 5TH, 6TH, AND 7TH

City of Brotherly Love Will be the Host

Philadelphia to Extend Royal Welcome to the Men and Women Editors

Dates have been announced and the place selected for the National Negro Press Association for 1926. This fact was confirmed this week when the secretary of the organization mailed out the official call that will bring together the owners, publishers, editors and members of the craft to assemble in Philadelphia, Pa., Thursday, Friday and Saturday, August 5, 6, 7 of this year.

4-30-26

President Benjamin J. Davis of Atlanta, Ga., together with Mr. J. E. Mitchell, the chairman of the Executive Committee of St. Louis, Mo., have agreed upon these dates and authorized the issuance of the Call. The Association will be the guest of Mr. E. Washington Rhodes, editor of the Philadelphia Tribune, and treasurer of the Association, and his co-worker and Philadelphia members who have already given their assurance that they will prove exceptionally splendid hosts.

The entertainment committee and the reception committee, together with the committee on homes and consignments will be located at Mr. E. Washington Rhodes' office, 526 S. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa. A notice of the meeting and the official call have been sent to every newspaper and magazine in the United States published by the colored people, with a request from the corresponding secretary that he be notified of their acceptance or rejection of such a notice. It is expected that this will be the largest attended meeting held since before the war, due to the fact that the Sesqui-Centennial will be open in Philadelphia at the same time.

The corresponding secretary has visited many of the cities in the North and East and his had a personal conversation with the largest newspaper editors and owners touching the meeting, and gives every assurance that men who hitherto have not attended a [illegible] will be present at the Philadelphia meeting.

PRESS ASSOCOCIATION IN ANNUAL MEET IN PHILADELPHIA

Philadelphia, Aug. 11.—The annual convention of the National Negro [illegible] beginning Thursday, August 5, and ending on the 8th. There was a large attendance of the members of the Fourth Estate from all section of the country. The sessions were held in the Y.W.C.A. [illegible] Street, near 17th. Benjamin J. Davis, editor of the Atlanta Independent, the president of the association, presided over the deliberations of the convention. Addresses were made by representative newspapermen on news gathering and advertising. During the sessions there were a number of speeches made by prominent citizens of Philadelphia and other places.

The delegates were entertained in a pleasing manner by the local newspaper men. On Thursday night a dance was given at the Strand, a handsome ball room on Broad street. On Friday night a public meeting was held at the Bethel A. M. E. church, at which place addresses were made by President Davis, E. Washington Rhodes, editor of the Philadelphia Tribune, John Asbury, and Fred R. Moore, editor of the New York Age.

Saturday afternoon the delegates were entertained by Major R. R. Wright, president of the Citizens and Southern Trust Company, at the Marion Tea rooms. The dinner served by the host left nothing to be desired. From this place the delegates went to the Young Republican Club of the 15th Ward, where there were speech-making and a luncheon served.

Before adjournment the following officers were elected: B. J. Davis, reelected president; Robert J. Nelson, manager editor of The Washington Eagle, vice president; Henry Allen Boyd, Nashville Globe, secretary; Melvin J. Chisum, Chicago, field secretary; E. Washington Rhodes, treasurer; J. E. Mitchell, editor St. Louis Argus, chairman executive committee. Chicago was selected as the place of the February meeting. A very comprehensive address to the country was issued by the association.

THE NATIONAL NEGRO PRESS ASSOCIATION

The National Negro Press Association, will meet in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 5, 6 and 7th, 1926, in annual session with a program. No agency among us recognizes the fact more sincerely than the Press Association does, that in order to accomplish anything worth while, there must be a definite program, to which the people must work. The Association also recognizes the fact, that there is no more potent factor in race building, than the Press, and that the greatest handicap, in the way of the Press in putting across its program, is the failure of the Negro public to appreciate the value of publicity, and to give the newspaper the proper place and recognition in the economy of our spiritual and economic welfare.

Among the important questions coming before the Association for consideration will be, the place of the newspaper in Negro life. The members of the organization, will undertake to impress the public, that the white man's spiritual, economic and political welfare is largely due to the value and the appreciation placed upon the white man's Press, by the business, religious and political masses of the country. As the Association will hold its meeting during the great Exposition, which is to open in Philadelphia, July 1st, a large and representative number of race Journalists are expected to be present and take part in the deliberations of the meeting. More than one hundred newspapers constitute the Association, and according to reports from the Corresponding Secretary's office at Nashville, the Association will receive many new members. The East is expected to take its old place in the Association, and to use its great influence for the good of the craft.

The newspaper is the most powerful agency for either racial, or National development in America. The Nation as a whole, owes much to the labor of the Press, for its great strides industrially, economically and commercially.

A part of our Association's program is to build a virile, healthy fearless, conservative Press, which places principle above money Principle to be the object, and money the incident. The Association is dedicated to the task of building up in America, an Association composed of institutional Journals, with a constructive policy, consecrated to the moral, religious and economic development of Negro people particularly, and the Nation generally.

There is no greater educational factor among men, than a clean, manly, moral Press. There is no Agency that can reach so many people, as does the newspaper, and its influence is all power for good, or for evil. The Association is engaged in the business of assembling and converting the great power and influence of the Press, along the line of human endeavor, that will make for the building of a great growing and prosperous race of people.

Our program is to get all Negro papers in the country, associated together, for the purpose of uniting their power and influence along ethical lines, with a view of building up a National sentiment for the race, putting forward its virtues, and possibilities to offset the policy of the white Press, to display our vices and obscure our virtues. This in a nutshell, is the burden of our program; the development of the inherent possibilities of the race, and to demonstrate beyond cavil, that the Negro possesses the capabilities, and the capacity to measure arms equally with any other race under the sun. But this program can not be put over, unless the masses for whom the Negro Press labors, can be made to appreciate the value and worth of the program to the race, as a whole. The pulpit, the school teacher, the business man and the politician in common with the masses, must stress the fact that the Press is an all powerful Agency, in developing all lines of human endeavor.

Publicity is the bases of the trade of the world, and unless Negroes appreciate this fundamental truth, the man who deals in publicity will do all the business, while the fellow who does not, faces inevitable failure. The man who advertises his business in the columns of the newspaper sells his goods, but the fellow who does not advertise, the buying public will hardly know that he is in business, and his goods will rot on the shelf. Publicity is part of the stock in trade, and money should be appropriated for advertisement, as same as for operating capital. In fact, publicity is a part of the capitol stock. The largest businesses in the world, are the largest advertisers, and the smallest businesses in the world are those that are perishing and failing every day, and the public knows nothing about, because they do not advertise.

In view of this psychology, every Negro paper in the country is invited to attend our meeting at Philadelphia for the purpose of forming the line-up and agreeing on the program in order to put across the best way, the industrial, economic, religious and political welfare of the race.

The Press is the greatest advocate of cooperation and pulling together, and having a common purpose. And it can best demonstrate its faith in its own gospel by constructively organizing itself into a potent factor and development of cooperation throughout the Nation. The public believes in the Preacher who practices what he preaches. It looks with askance upon a dual character. The most forceful and effective gospel in the world, is that of practice, and not of theory. Let no newspaper feel that it is too large, or too small to contribute its share to a virile, moral and manly Press Association. Let the strong come along and help the weak. Let the weak come along and gather strength from the strong. Let us have a policy. Let us have a plan. Let us have a common understanding, that we may serve the public, and carry out the real motives of the newspaper, service not selfishness.

The newspaper is a quasi public institution, and owes the public first, service, and is an indespensable factor in the furtherance of human progress. We are putting on a program nation-wide, and there is a part for every newspaper in the Nation to play. We must swing the pendulum back to the old way of clean and spiritual leadership, rather than sensationalism. The honor and integrity of the race must be safe-guarded at all times, and our vices, short-comings, and crimes should not be paraded to the public, for fear that they may have a bad effect on the young minds.

We might as well play politics, as does the white Press. They give our crimes and short-comings front page notices in block letters, and obscure our virtues, by failing to discuss them at all. Let us come back and parade their crimes, and vices upon our front pages, in red block type and obscure their virtues, by our failure to discuss them at all. We should address ourselves to building up a moral atmosphere that will cause our people to love the simple, pure and beautiful, rather than scandal and libel. Meet us in Philadelphia, and help us put over this program.

Newspapers and Magazines - 1926

New York.

BRIEF SURVEY OF THE NEW YORK AGE, FROM BIRTH TO PRESENT; REFERENCES TO FORERUNNERS

THE NEW YORK AGE is one of the pioneer Negro newspapers of the country. Its origin can be traced back to March, 1880, when the journal, "Rumor," was started at 81 Nassau street, with George Parker as its publisher. Associated with Mr. Parker was a group of intellectual young men, among whom were Walter Gordon Christopher, Richard Parker, Isaac B. Johnson, Samuel J. Stokeley, Pierre Marguet, Frederick Hayes and others.

"Rumor," which was well gotten up on book paper with 12 pages, magazine size, 10 x 14 inches, became involved in financial difficulties, and Mr. Parker took into partnership with him T. Thomas Fortune and William Sampson, both of whom were practical printers. The name of the paper was changed to the "New York Globe" in 1884. This publication was issued in regular newspaper style of four pages, which shape was continued in "The Freeman" and "THE NEW YORK AGE."

Age 12/18/26 New York, N.Y.

Becomes THE AGE in 1886.

In 1884 a change in management caused the name to be changed to the "New York Freeman" with T. Thomas Fortune as its sole proprietor and editor. In the political campaign of that year, "The Freeman" was a strong supporter of the Prohibition party. The endorsement of Prohibition did not prove popular with its readers and Mr. Fortune left New York for a time, and in October, 1886, a change was made in the paper's name and policies. It then became THE NEW YORK AGE. Its editors and publishers at that time were Emanuel Fortune jr., and Jerome B. Peterson.

During the next twenty years, THE AGE became an influential and self-supportng publication. In 1907 the paper came under the control of Fred R. Moore, who has been its editor and publisher ever since.

Moved From Chatham Square.

Mr. Moore moved the paper from Chatham Square in 1911 to West 40th street, where a news printing plant was installed. West 40th street was then the heart of the colored section. In a few years, the growth of the paper and the migration of the people to Harlem made it necessary for THE AGE to move again.

So in 11, TSE AGE moved to 230 West 135th street, where after the building had been remodeled, the largest and most complete plant conducted by Negroes in New York was installed. While there are some nine or ten publications for Negroes in New York, THE AGE is the only one having its own newspaper printing plant where al the work is done by Negroes.

Poiicy of THE AGE.

It has been the poliiy of THE AGE to discuss from the broadest plane and from many angles, all public questions affecting the welfare of the race. It has stimulated activity along such lines as it believed would produce the best and most lasting results. It has aimed at the security of equal citizenship rights, by supporting those candidates who maintain this broad principle. It has not hesitated when necessary to oppose those candidates who have failed to measure up to the demands of justice and fair dealing.

The news and editorial departments of the paper have always aimed to be constructive in purpose and are classed by competent judges among the best edited and most capable in the United States. THE AGE is read throughout the entire coontry and goes to all foreign countries, as far as Australia.

THE AGE Is A Home Paper.

THE AGE goes into more homes throogh sobscriptions alone than any other paper of its class.

It possesses a staff of trained and experienced writers who rank wth the best. Besides its local staff of reporters THE AGE has 122 correspondents in the United States, one in India and one in Brazil. AGE agents are to be found in all communities where members of the race are found. It has white readers in the United States, Austria, Italy, France, Belgium, Poland and Germany who regard it as the surest method of keeping posted on the progress of the Negro race not only in America but wherever its members are strong for advancement.

Letters come to the editor from time to time showing how extensively THE AGE is read and quoted. One from Miss Mary White Ovington, chairman, Executive Board of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People says: "I have just returned from a trip South and I wondered whether you knew how THE AGE is quoted down there.

"I visited a number of colored schools and found that your paper held that high position which the New York "Times" holds for the steadygoing conservative.

"You know how people quote the "Times" with an air of finality—well that is the way I kept hearing THE AGE quoted."

Another from Minneapolis, Minn., said: "I am enclosing one of your recent editorials in THE AGE which was reprintted on the editorial page of the Minneapolis Journal one of the oldest and most influential newspapers in the Northwest.

"It speaks for itself. It is no little recommendation as well as commendation, when the editorial opinions and judgment of a Negro journal is recognized by such a high class and outstanding newspaper as The Minneapolis Evening Journal.

"Of course, the colored clientele of The New York Age have all along felt a satisfaction in the sameness and soundness in general on all questions pertaining to the welfare of our race-group, but to get such recognition from others as referred to above, is very pleasing to its "The Age's" friends." C. H. Moore.

INFLUENCE EXERTED BY N. Y. AGE ON THINGS THEATRICAL IN 18 YEARS

Theatrical Department Established By Fred R. Moore In The Palmy Days of Williams and Walker, Cole and Johnson, Ernest Hogan, Black Patti and Smart Set Co.

By LESTER A. WALTON

Former Managing and Dramatic Editor of The New York Age, now a member of The New York World staff.

When Fred R. Moore became publisher and editor of The New York Age colored musical shows were enjoying an unprecedented vogue. The five largest attractions were Williams & Walker, Cole & Johnson, Ernest Hogan, Black Patti and the Smart Set Company featuring S. H. Dudley. Colored acts were headlining vaudeville bills. At no time in the history of the theatre have conditions been more propitious for the Negro performer.

Perhaps the first important change the new editor of The New York Age made in departing from the National Weekly's former policies was the establishment of a theatrical department. It was a big success from the start and won the support and commendation of both the colored performers and the colored theatregoers.

Up to that time when a performer was desirous of getting his picture in a paper it usually cost him something—at least for the making of the cut. But The Age inaugurated a different policy. Each week it published on its dramatic page the pictures of successful men and women of the theatrical profession without charging one penny. Not infrequently half a dozen pictures appeared in one issue.

Interesting Information Given

The leading article by the dramatic editor was written to hold the attention of theatrical folk and those interested in what was going on behind the footlights. Not only were letters published weekly from correspondents with the five largest shows, but the doings of the smaller companies were similarly recorded. The routes of shows and whereabouts of vaudevillians helped to make the page eagerly sought.

The Age's policy of giving free write-ups and "running" cuts gratis has been consistently adhered to up to this day. The management has always frowned on any disposition of its representatives to accept money for making complimentary mention of a performer. "If you are doing something worth while The New York Age will gladly make mention of it free of charge, and if it is thought you are not entitled to a personal boost you can't get it in the columns of the paper for any amount," colored members of the theatrical profession have been told for years.

When The Age started giving its readers a theatrical page the Indianapolis Freeman was the only other Negro weekly successfully conducting on a large scale, such a department. The fact that The Age occupied a strategic geographical position being in the very midst of where the latest important theatrical news broke, was one of the contributory causes for it springing into immediate popularity.

Another consideration not to be overlooked was that some of the publication's editors were personally associated with those who were making theatrical history for the race. For this reason the opening of a new show, the abrupt closing of a show, the organization of a new company and other interesting pieces of information were first chronicled in the columns of The New York Age.

Directly Associated with Forward Movements

It was in the old office of The New Yorg Age at 7 and 8 Chatham Square that the idea to organize the Colored Vaudeville Benevolent Association was born and the preliminary meeting was informally held. It was The New York Age which first told about the information of The Frogs, organized by colored stars and other prominently identified with the show business. In fact, representatives of The Age were more or less directly associated with every constructive movement having for its object the elevation of the Negro in theatricaldom.

When colored musical shows were in their heyday The New York Age for several seasons published Christmas numbers which to date have not been duplicated by any race peper, for general excellence both as to contents and typographical appearance. They were of the present-day picture paper size, printed on book paper with covers done in different colors. Group pictures of shows and vaudeville acts, and individual pictures of performers added to the attractiveness of makeup. Articles were contributed by well-known performers who intelligently discussed various phases of theatricals.

Just as the editorials of The New York Age have stood like the Rock of Gibralter for giving the Negro a square deal, so has the theatrical department unswervingly stood for decency on the stage. It has in no uncertain manner condemned that type of manager found throughout the country who has no concern for the morals of the Negro and encourages the performer to revel in filth for financial gain, and it has warmly welcomed and supported all efforts to raise the standard of the colored theatrical profession to a higher and more dignified plane.

The New York Age has not been prone to confuse the triumphs scored by attractions in recent years with the historic beginning of the colored musical show. Its editors are familiar with theatrical history and well know the difference between an innovocation and a renaissance.

Great Strides Made In Negro Journalism

The Indianapolis Freeman no longer exists. But along with The New York Age a dozen race publications are to-day conducting bright, newsy and well-edited theatrical departments. This is truly indicative of the great strides the Negro weekly has made within the last fifteen years.

Despite the growing influence of the Negro press and the disposition of its writers to promote the advancement of the Negro on the stage in every possible way, colored men in charge of theatrical departments bitterly complain that in many instances they are not accorded the recognition and respect rightfully due them.

As a case in point, they chareg that at openings of colored shows on Broadway or productions in which Negroes are featured it is seldom the courtesy of the press is extended them. Sometimes they finally receive a modicum of consideration after going through a lot of red tape, and on other occasions they don't. They relate if no review or reference is published by them they are criticised and accused of indifference by some of the performers directly concerned as well as some readers.

During the days of Williams & Walker, Cole & Johnson and Ernest Hogan, these colored stars who appreciated the value of a Negro constituency, personally saw to it that the Negro press was accorded the same courtesies as the white press. Aside from a matter of race pride, they convinced their managers how important it was to have the moral and financial support of colored theatregoers strictly as a business proposition.

If this attitude is emulated by our contemporary stars of the footlights, colored dramatic writers will no longer complain of being left out of the equation. The New York Age has always contended that respect must first come from within the race. To win the plaudits of other groups a praisworthy ambition, but to w the good will and approving nod your own group is a fundamen requisite.

LESTER A. WALTON

Former Dramatic Editor of The Age, now on The N. Y. World Staff.

Newspapers and Magazines-1926 New York.

A Weekly Newspaper devoted to Negro achievements

Office of Publication:
803 South McBride St., Syracuse, N. Y.

Falstaff Harris ..... Editor
James W. Foy ..... Bus. Mgr
Edw. J. Moore ..... Adv. Mgr
Louis Nelson ..... Sec.-Treas

CRISIS HAD DEFICIT FOR LAST YEAR

NEW YORK.—The Crisis Magazine, official organ for the N. A. A. C. P., report a deficit of $2048 for last year. Income amounted to $44,857 and expenses $46,905.

Average monthly circulation was given as 30,583 for 1925.

Statistics below showing the ups and downs of the Crisis in the past 15 years are taken from the annual reports.

1910	$ 375	1,750
1911	6,572	9,000
1912	13,217	22,000
1913	19,739	27,000
1914	22,124	31,450
1915	23,865	32,156
1916	28,193	37,625
1917	32,836	41,289
1918	57,367	75,187
1919	75,502	94,908
1920	77,706	62,417
1921	62,582	49,750
1924	45,819	34,909

1919 BIGGEST YEAR— ....

The figures above show that 1919 was the bigges tyear from the cricu-lation point of view in the history of the magazine. The income was $75,000 and the circulation 94,000.

In the last six years the circulation and the receipts have steadliy dropped until at least two-thirds of the readers have been lost, and nearly half the income.

Praising the work of the Crisis, Dr. DuBois, editor, in his annual report says:

"When the Crisis has thundered the truth, it is no idle boast to say that thieves have gone to jail, imposters have disappeared, colleges have reor-ganized, governments have stood at attention and Klans have hurried to cover."

N Y C FOURTH ESTATE
JUL 24 1926

The Negro Press

By Eugene Gordon

Noted Negro Writer Scores Whites for Neglecting Good Business

No. 1 of a Series

IT IS AXIOMATIC with cynical Aframericans that the curiosity of the white press concerning them stops with their misdeeds. As proof, they cite the ugly fact that the average daily cheerfully squanders space on an alleged chicken thief (black) but is mute on a whole week's proceedings of the American Negro Academy. As a matter of fact, adds the cynical black brother, the white press is unaware of the existence of such a body.

Mr. Gordon is writing exclusively for THE FOURTH ESTATE a series of articles concerning the activities of the Negro in the newspaper field. He will treat the subject from many angles, sparing neither white nor Negro in criticism or commendation, but striving always to be fair and right.

Speaking for the greater portion of the press, I insist that this is true: that the white press is ignorant of the Negro reader is at last becoming apparent to editors. That this ignorance has been responsible for hosts of deviltries is patent. But that this ignorance has created a situation inimical to the interest of American journalism is less readily appreciated.

A considerable number of the more than 10,000,000 American Negroes read the dailies. On the other hand, about 220 Aframerican weeklies are scorned and ignored by the Caucasian. Thus is the black man kept informed of and schooled in the white man's world and psychology, while the white man struts in disdainful ignorance of his brunet neighbor.

The colored man in America knows the white man because he studies the pale brothers' news-sheets, but the Nordic, too superior to glance down, refuses to read the "race" journals. Consequently, he remains abysmally ignorant of one-tenth the population. And, believe it or not, this ignorance contributes nothing to the white man's prosperity.

There is no reasonable excuse for this situation. As I said, some editors are beginning to realize this. Some appreciate that not only is there no excuse for it, but that it is poor business. Dollar chaser that he is, the American, be he editor or broker, will not ignore the fleeting scads. A blow that strikes him in the bank balance is below the belt.

It is the purpose of these articles on the Negro press to prove that by neglecting the black fourth estate both the publisher and the advertiser lose money.

Since newspaper making is money making, rather than an idealistic performance of "service" to a beloved (?) public, I see no reason why any angle of the business should be neglected. When publishers of dailies rigidly ignore the existence of a Negro press they idiotically ignore untold possibilities of revenue.

When national advertisers persistently scorn the importunities of Aframerican advertising managers they not only retard the expansion of the Negro news-sheet, but they retard their own progress in an immense unworked field.

Evidence: One of the chief reasons for the present dissatisfaction of colored readers with their own press is due to its scanty and inadequate advertising. An increasing number of Aframerican families in the South, on the other hand, are substituting "race" weeklies for dailies or semi-weeklies published by the whites. When they fail to see the white press, then fail to see advertised in the black press desired commodities, it is the man with commodities for sale who loses.

The white press needs to dismount from its high horse, an ungraceful, mechanical affair at best, and seek acquaintance with the younger black brother.

As for the advertiser—he is cautioned to forget his snobbishness and take his money where he finds it. The whites would not be injured and the blacks would be benefited.

White Man Introducing L. I. Paper

Names Dropped From the Masthead When Former Garveyite Made Hasty Retreat

The spectacle of a white man trying to introduce a colored paper to the people in that section of Harlem [illegible] populated by Negroes [illegible] these days. The paper hails from Jamaica, L. I., but is trying to make an intensive drive in Harlem.

Hardly any news of the section in which it is supposed to be published is noticed. Shortly after a former Garveyite quit the sheet as editor all the names came down from the masthead of the sheet.

This is supposed to know claimed that this move was made with an eye to preventing "additions and subtractions" from the usual newspaper box as it is a known fact that many will withdraw before the paper celebrates its next birthday.

The section in which it is published hasn't taken so warmly to it, as will be seen by the lack of any responsible news, the editors being content to attempt to "rewrite" articles from other papers. Apparently the Amsterdam News is a Godsend to its sporting and theatrical department.

FIRE

A Quarterly Devoted to the Younger Negro Artists

Messenger

Board of Editors

LANGSTON HUGHES

ZORA NEALE HURSTON — GWENDOLYN BENNETT

AARON DOUGLAS — JOHN DAVIS

WALLACE THURMAN — BRUCE NUGENT

September, 1926

New York.

"FIRE" will be issued about September 25

N. Y.

Price, $1.00

The first 100 subscribers will receive autographed copies

Checks and Money Orders should be mailed immediately

c/o JOHN DAVIS

17 Gay Street **New York City**

'Ted' Lives and Works In Greenwich Village

Courier 10-9-26 Pittsburgh Pa.

TED CARROLL

Who is a coming young sports and general cartoonist of Greenwich Village, New York City. Mr. Carroll has worked on the Brooklyn Daily Eagle drawing sports cartoons, and several of his cartoons of a general nature have appeared in The Messenger Magazine. He is gradually becoming known in New York's sports circles and bids fair to some day rank high as a real artist.

Reprints From "Rumor," A Representative Colored American Newspaper, Forerunner Of The New York Age, Printed March-Sept., 1880

1880, George Parker published the first issue of "Rumor," (a Representative Colored American Newspaper) at 81 Nassau street, and six years later, as a result of changes it evolved into "THE NEW YORK AGE."

Herewith are reprinted editorial, news and sports articles from the issues of March 20 and September 4, 1880, which are interesting and informing.

The Exodus

(Editorial Reprinted from "Rumor" of March 20, 1880.)

Before the Senate Committee on Friday, the 12th instant, some very important and valuable testimony was elicited touching the emigraton from the South.

Henry Adams of Shreveport, La., was a chairman of one of the local committees that afterward resolved into what was known as the Colonization Council.

Their method was to locate in different sections of the country, obtain work, mix with the people, and report to the committee whatever they observed bearing on the situation of the blacks. At one time they had as many as 150 members of the committee at work in as many different sections of the country. By the year 1874 the committee had grown into the Colonization Council, which was also a secret orgnaization, and the object of which was to better the condition of the colored people. Their plan of action was, first, to appeal to the President to enforce the laws and protect their rights; then to appeal to Congress to set apart a territory for them ,or to appropriate money to aid them in emigrating to Liberia; and finally, if they failed in both of these, then, the witness said, "our object was to appeal to some other Government outside the United States to help us away from this country, to go there and live under their flag." He said the Negroes did not lose all hope of bettering their condition until 1877, and only then because they saw the Southern State Governments pass under the control and into the hands of the very same men who had owned them as slaves. In that year they petitioned both Congress and President Hayes. Not hearing from the petitions, they talked the matter over, and the feeling prevalent among the Negroes was "to go anywhere in God's world to get away from these men." They held public meetings ni Shreveport, but permitted no speakers to address the meetings except those who favored emigration. Colored ministers and colored politicians generally opposed emigration, and he supposed the reason they opposed the movement was because they wanted suport and our votes. The witness said he knew of no letters from Northern politicians advising the Negroes to emigrate. "The reason," he said, "that so many of our people are going away is because a large majority of white people who held slaves treat our people so badly. In many parts of that country our people might as well be slaves as free."

The whole cause of the trouble is here explained. It really seems superfluous to dive further into a mass of testimony, and quibble to attain that which may be reached at once by putting sensible, honest and well intentioned men on the stand.

New York Age 9-4-80

It is no use for men who have no personal interest save that of political desire to assert that there is no cause for this trouble.

There is cause, and it is nothing more nor less than the shameful treatment our people have received in the South.

In the language of Mr Adams, they are even now willing to go anywhere in God's world to get away from the people who have been so cruel and merciless toward them.

This is why they are wandering away, without plan or defined action, hoping, praying and seeking to make a change that will be SOME improvement on their present condition.

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Newspapers and Magazines - 1926

North Carolina.

THE UNION REFORMER
Official Organ of The
BAPTIST STATE CONVENTIONS
Of NORTH CAROLINA

Published weekly by the
BAPTIST STATE CONVENTIONS

125 E. Hargett St.

W. C. Pope ------ Editor and Mgr.

Union Reformer

Rev. G. A. Neal, General Agent and Circulation Manager.

M. W. Williams -------- Secretary

7-10-26

C. R. Frazer, -------- Treasurer

Raleigh, N. C.

Persons having business with the Union Reformer, please call at room 16, Lightner Building, E. Harget Street.

All communications for publication should reach the office not later than Tuesday to insure insertion in the current issue.

Subscription Price

One year ----------	$2.00
Six Months ----------	$1.25
Three months ----------	.75

Entered as second class matter Sept. 21, 1917, at the Post Office a Raleigh, N. C., under the act of March 3, 1879.

SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1926

EDITORIAL

BAPTIST WOMEN TO BE GUESTS OF RALEIGH NEXT WEEK.

THE PROGRESSIVE MESSENGER

The REFORMER acknowledges receipt of a copy of *The Progressive Messenger*, a newly wedded publication issued from Charlotte. Following the decease of the former owner and founder of the *Messenger*, the late Editor J. W. Crockett, a group of men got together and purchased the plant, and the paper is being issued at 307 South Caldwell street under a new management.

Rev. R. D. Harris is the editor, Rev. H. M. Moore and Rev. J. J. Anderson contributing editors, Rev. S. E. Baker assistant editor, Rev. B. D. Mason business manager.

Union Reformer
8-7-26

The editorials and the news columns as well have an ecclesiastical tone, as one would expect from a glance at the list of churchmen in charge, but they carry a civic significance as well, and THE REFORMER predicts a successful sail for *The Messenger*.

Raleigh, N. C.

Newspapers - 1926

Ohio.

"SPEAKING OUT IN MEETING"

We find ourselves wondering these days whether Negroes in Cleveland have awakened to the pressing need for an outstanding Negro journal to voice the sentiments of the local population on matters vital to racial development?

Chicago boasts "The Defender"; Pittsburg "The Courier"; Baltimore "The Afro-American"; New York City "The Amsterdam News," "The Age," "The News"; Detroit "The Independent"—all of them dominant weekly newspapers of which the respective cities are proud. What about Cleveland?

Newspapers and Magizines - 1926

Oklahoma.

TRIBUNE

Blackwell - Okla

OCT 24 1926

Colored Folks Have Newspaper

A publication, "The Oklahoma Trumphet," is issued monthly in Newkirk for benefit of the colored people of Newkirk and Ponca City. Rev. J. N. B. Wall, colored preacher of Newkirk is editor and manager of the publication. The publication is sponsored by the A. M. E. churches of Ponca City and Newkirk to promote religious work of church and community. Ten colored ministers are now residents of Newkirk.

OKLAHOMA PAPER SUSPENDS PUBLICATION

Muskogee, Okla. Nov. 12—The Weekly Bradley, one of two race Journals of this city, suspended publication last week. Editor O. W. Bradley and wife have returned to their former home at Boley, Okla.

Plaindealer
11-12-26
Topeka, Kansas

RACE EDITOR ORGANIZING FARMERS MUTUAL ASSOCIATION

New Farmers Association Will Have Headquarters In Negro Town

Boely,Okla., Nov. 12,—Boley, Okla., the thriving Negro town of Oklahoma, is to be the headquarters of the Afro-American Farmers Mutual Union association now being organized by Editor Elijah J. Burns of the Boley "Trumpet".

Discuss Farmers Problems

With the bottom out of cotton prices and rain interferring with the cotton picking thruout Okfuskee County, Organizer Burns has called a meeting of the colored farmers to discuss the situation. One problem to be discussed will be the diversification of crops in this district and to star the movement Editor Burns is organizing an Irish Potatoe club wherein each member will pledge himself to plant at least one acre in Irish potatoes for a 1927 June harvest.

Newspapers and Magazines-1926

Pennsylvania

PITTSBURGH AMERICAN SUSPENDS PUBLICATION

Preston News Service

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 13—It has been reported that the Pittsburgh American Publishing Company, of which Nelson J. Miles, was president; Robert F. Douglass, manager; Arthur D. Stevenson, editor, which has been published in this city since 1919, suspended publication last week.

None of the officers of the company would make a statement regarding suspension of publication, or regarding future plans.

The American was founded in 1919 by Arthur W. Lynch, Golden B. Darby Dr. W. Rollo Wilson and Robert F. Douglass. During its career it has had on its staff such writers as: Mrs. Julia B. Jones, W. P. Young, Cumberland W. Posey Jr., Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, John L. Clark, H. F. Keith, Ernest Rice McKinney.

The Editorials of the American has been widely quoted by leading publications throughout the country. It was counted among the ten leading race papers in this country by persons who essayed to compare the race papers.

Pittsburgh American Hit by High Cost of Living

Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 22.—Increasing production costs forced out of business the company which since 1919 has published the Pittsburgh American, a weekly newspaper, according to the statement of Manager Robert F. Douglass, this weekly suspended publication after Chicago and for several days no word was forthcoming as to the cause of the break or the plans for the future. Mr. Douglass broke the silence last week with the following statement:

"The reason for the suspension of the Pittsburgh American is the rising cost of newspaper production which includes materials and editorial talent. It is with sincere regret that the owners find it impossible to continue."

Nelson J. Miles was president of the paper, with Arthur D. Stevenson editor. Arthur W. Lynch, Golden B. Darby and Dr. W. Rollo Wilson, founders, had included in the staff Mrs. Julia B. Jones, W. P. Young, Cumberland W. Posey, Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, John L. Clark, H. F. Keith and Ernest R. McKinney.

Walter White Resigns Post With Courier

Walter White, assistant secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, makes public the following letter addressed to R. L. Vann, editor, resigning his position as contributor to the columns of the Pittsburgh Courier.

"In view of the story which appeared on the front page of The Pittsburgh Courier of October 9, 1926," he wrote, "containing statements regarding my associate, Mr. Johnson, and the organization with which I am connected, for which statements you have facts in your possession showing them to be untrue; and further in view of your telegram in response to my own in which message you admitted that this article appeared with your knowledge and approval, I am writing to advise that it will be impossible for me to resume my contributions to the columns of The Pittsburgh Courier."

Walter White Not On Staff "Of Courier"

Concerning the article appearing in some papers last week to the effect that Walter White, assistant secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., had resigned from The Pittsburgh Courier, Robert L. Vann, Editor of The Courier, wishes the public to know Mr. White was not connected with that publication and therefore could not resign his post.

Last spring Mr. White contributed a column to The Courier called "The Spotlight," devoted to a discussion of books and plays. In June the column was discontinued. Since June Mr. White has not contributed to the paper.

On Aug. 28, Mr. White wired Mr. Vann as follows: "Have had no word regarding resumption of column. Please advise by wire if you wish copy for next week's issue." Mr. White was written to "withhold your weekly contribution which was to have started with our first issue in September until a later date. We will advise you when to start the column again." In reply to a letter from Mr. White dated Sept. 13, Mr. Vann wrote him on Sept. 14, in part as follows: "I told Mr. Lewis to say to you that we would notify you when we desired to take up again the publication of your articles. This will be done." To the date of receiving Mr. White's letter of resignation, Oct. 13, he had not been notified to resume his articles.

The exclusive serial rights to "The Fire In The Flint," from the pen of Mr. White were secured by contract from Alfred Knopf, Inc., of New York City, Publishers, and Mr. White, therefore, is in no way concerned with the publication of this serial.

Newspapers and Magazines - 1926

Texas.

New Race Journal For San Antonio, Texas

Nashville Globe
10-15-26
Nashville, Tenn.

San Antonio, Texas, Oct. (Pacific Coast News Bureau) "The People's Eye Opener," 208 Villita St., is the latest addition to the Race journalistic ranks in Texas. U. S. Tyler is the editor and J. T. Barber advertising manager of the "Eye Opener," a clean cut 5 column 8 page paper using four pages of "patent."

NEW RACE JOURNAL FOR SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

San Antonio, Tex., Oct. 18.—(Pacific Coast News Bureau).—"The People's Eye Opener," 208 Villita St., is the latest addition to the Race journalistic ranks in Texas. U. S. Tyler is the editor and J. T. Barber advertising manager of the "Eye Opener," a clean cut 5 column 8 page paper using four pages of "patent"

Dallas Express
10-23-26
Houston Informer

Newspapers and Magazines - 1926

Washington.

PAPER DESIGNATES RACE; HE SUES FOR $50,000

Chicago Defender
3-13-26
Chicago Whip

Suit for $50,000 damages has been instituted in Tacoma, Wash., by J. H. Ryan, publisher of "Ryan's Weekly," against the Tacoma "News Tribune." Mr. Ryan objects to the reference to him in news articles as "the negro publisher."

Mr. Ryan is a militantly aggressive editor who has been a candidate for the legislature in the state of Washington, and who has been active in an effort to preserve to the Negro every right that the Constitution affords. His present suit strikes at one of the prevalent practices of American journalism. It is perhaps the first challenge ever made to daily news paper policies.

Newspapers White With Sections for Negro—1926.

PITTSBURG PA. PRESS
APRIL 25, 1926

Afro-American Notes

Items of news intended for publication in these notes must be written on one side of the paper only, should be sent or presented at this office not later than Tuesday noon to receive consideration, and must contain the name of the writer, not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith Room for news, none for poetry or essays. Address all emmunications to Afro-American Editor, PRESS Pittsburgh, Pa.

KOKOMO, IND.
DISPATCH

NOV 21 1926

The Parent-Teacher Community Chorus is now open for membership for one month. All who desire to become a member please meet with the chorus each Tuesday night at the A. M. E. church at nine o'clock for rehearsal.

Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Roberts and Irven Harvey of Indianapolis, spent Sunday in this city, with relatives.

Mrs. Emma Hathaway, Mrs. Grayce Bagby, Mrs. Ocie Grace, Mrs. Lois Smith and Fletcher Roberts attended the funeral of the Gilliam baby at Roberts Chapel, Sunday afternoon.

R. A. Brown and daughter Faith are visiting their daughter and sister, in Akron, Ohio.

Ezra Roberts Here.

Prof. Ezra Roberts, of Tuskegee, Ala., is visiting his father and sister, Mr. F. Roberts and Mrs. Emma Hathaway. Mr. Roberts is principal of the Academic department at Tuskegee Institute.

The Woman's Improvement Club met on November 16, at the home of Miss Charlotte Ray. An interesting lesson on Interior Decorating was conducted by Mrs. aura Barber. The members joined in singing "Softly Now the Light of Day." Mrs. W. H. Perry was received as a new member. The next meeting will be with Mrs. Vandora Pay, November 23, at which time the Sunshine committee will have charge of the program.

The Dt. Elk will meet at the home of Dt. Lois Smith Wednesday evening to get ready for an Ky. oyster supper to be given December 3, 1926. All members are asked to be present.